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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A year more ago a gate-post which had been pnted with so-called zinc-white was notice to appear black all day, gray in the twight and white during the night, chaging to black again very soon after sunre. Mr. T. L. Phipson was led to investgate this singular chameleon property of the paint, and after much research hashown the cause to exist in a new meta which has been named actinum on accour of its peculiar actinic effects. It is found in zinc ores, and resembles zinc.

In an eperiment by M. Paul Bert upon a live crocdile, the animal being made to forcibly close its mouth exerted a pulling force of 308 pounds upon a rope attached to the end of its upper jaw. The extremity of the jaw being the end of a long lever, the real power exerted by the muscles was much greater and was computed to be 1540 pounds. This experiment was made upon a crocodile already weakened by cold and fatigue.

A schoolmater of Nice has formed among his pupils a society for the protection of vegetation. The members are to destroy injurious larvae and protect harmless birds. Their interest in the work is kept up by the election of laureates and the award of prizes. In four months of 1881 the children destroyed 4,55 belts of moth-eggs, representing no fewer than 1,365,500 larvae; 194,338 cabbage larvae; 1,583 grasshoppers; 629 butterflies: 58,911 slugs and snails; 1,274 grubs; and 35,721 insects of various kinds. The work is both very valuable and very instructive.

Attention has been called to some new facts in relation to color-blindness. Careful investigations have shown the Chinese and the Nubians to be practically free from the defect. Dr. Roberts has observed that color-blindness is most common among persons of reddish or red hair, and it is very prevalent among the Jews, who are the most decidedly red-haired of all known races. It is thought probable, therefore, that there may be some correlation of color-blindness with pigmentation, and indirectly with racial peculiarties.

Sounds produce in certain individuals the impression of color. This curious phenomenon, which was first described by Nussbaumer in 1873, has recently been made the subject of systematic study by Herren Bleulen and Lehmann, of Zurich. They find that the colors associated with different notes differ with the individuals, being as a rule light for high notes and dark for low notes. Chords either cause the colors which correspond to their notes to appear to the mind side by side or give a mixture of those colors. The same note in different keys changes in color, and to many persons different colors appear when the same piece is played by different instruments. Noises, as well as musical notes, are accompanied by colors, varying with the intensity and pitch of the sounds. Of 59 individuals examined, one-eighth were "color-hearers." Four persons perceived sound as a result of sensations of light and color. A broad quietly-burning gas flame led to the perception of a sound formed of *w* and a light vowel like *i* but when the flame flickered the sound became that of *l*. These cases can generally be explained by an association of sounds with colors by the individual minds, and the phenomenon is largely hereditary.

The newly completed observatory on Mount Etna is 9,000 feet above the sea-level, and the clearness of the atmosphere at that height leads astronomers to expect some important observations.

The French Minister of the Interior is said to be making provision for the widows and children of men who have died or been wounded while making scientific researches.

The air of London during a fog is found to contain a large excess of carbonic acid over the normal proportion.

In June, 1783, Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier sent up the first balloon. To commemorate the centenary of the event, it is proposed that an international exhibition of "ærial arts" be held at Paris next year. The "ærial arts" are to include every industry. science or art, relating to gas or the atmosphere, which is supposed to have any connection directly or indirectly with ærostatic experiments.

At Antibes, on the southern coast of France, a remarkable lowering of the sea-level to the extent of a foot or more was lately observed, the phenomenon lasting a fortnight. High atmospheric pressure is thought by M. Faye to have been the cause, although M. Naudin suggested an elevation of the ground. Tides in the Mediterranean are barely perceptible.

The Chinese in Hong Kong are reported to practice vaccination so thoroughly and effectually that small pox never spreads there, although no port in the world is more liable to a visitation of the disease.

A Biscuit Twenty-One Years Old.—Capt. E. M. Simmons returned to Texas last Friday from an extended and pleasant visit to his old home near Jackson, Tenn. He brought back with him a relic of the past in the shape of the "oldest biscuit in America." It was made for him by R. A. Cain, Company C. Sixth Tennessee, on the morning of July 5, 1861, and carried in his haversack several days while en route for home on sick leave. The captain's mother laid the biscuit away in a drawer, after her boy had recovered and joined his command, as a souvenir. He was gone four years and seven days and during all that time the biscuit was carefully preserved. The war being over the young man left for Texas and the good old mother said she would keep the biscuit until his return. Last November Capt. Simmons reached his old home and found the words of his mother true, the biscuit was there. The biscuit is hard.—*Henrietta Shield.*

A grown-up resident of Leesburg, Fla., laughed as heartily as the boys who tied a blazing sponge full of kerosene to the tail of a dog—until the brute run under his house and set it on fire, which destroyed it.

A Yonkers woman calls her husband Moon because he gets full so regularly.—*Yonkers Gazette.* And also, probably, because he frequently gets to his last quarter.—*Somerville.*

IMPERFECTION.

She sat, half shaded from the glare
Of common light—a creature rare
And finished with perfection;
From dark crowned head to slender foot,
I looked—no mortal e'er could put
Dispraise in his inspection.

The angel face that men had praised
I closely scanned, with lorgnette raised,
My study not concealing,
She bore it with the proudest ease,
She felt so confident to please,
Such beauty fine revealing.

I wondered if an inner grace
Matched all this loveliness of face,
And used my mental eye-glass,
Its searching crystal only saw
A mind so free from rust or flaw
That I laid down my spy-glass.

I grew to love her, day by day,
She knew it, liked it—woman's way—
Was pleased with the new-comer:
She saw another slave enroll
His heart for her serene control,
And liked me—for a summer.

I was a fool, I sought her heart
The calm face did not feign or start,
Surprise to seem to cover,
She only said, with candid speech,
She really had not meant to teach
Me to become her lover.

I smile to think that I have learned
(With lorgnette critically turned),
So little worth discerning,
For now I see, without my glass,
One great defect—well, let it pass,
No heart. Was she worth learning?

GETTING A COUNTRY PRACTICE.

Dr. Minturn.—So read the sign which was hung just below one of the front windows; and as the young practitioner surveyed it, he modestly hoped that it would not draw a great many calls while he was away from home, and wondered if he had not better take it down, and leave it until he returned with his bride. He had just graduated, but had not yet tried practising, and was rather sanguine in his ideas upon the subject. He finally decided to let it hang, as it would serve for an advertisement while he was away; and, writing on a slip of paper that he would be at home on the eighteenth of the month, which important piece of information he placed beneath his name, he departed on his short journey.

The marriage came off, quietly and inexpensively, at the house of the bride's uncle. Annie had lived with this uncle ever since she was a little orphan child of three years. Now, having been fitted out respectably, in the way of clothing which, with his large family and limited means was all her uncle could afford to do, she left with Charlie, for his new home, with many kind wishes and prayers for her happiness.

Dr. Minturn's sole tangible possessions were a horse and buggy, a very few articles of furniture, a pretty good stock of medicines and surgicals instruments, and a loving little wife, whom he well-nigh idolized. He had rented a tiny house, in the pretty village of Pineville, and had boldly hung out his sign, although it was directly opposite to that of Dr. Jagger, who supported his with many years of experience, a generous sprinkling of gray hairs, and a great pomposity of manners.

The unpretending little house, rented by the new doctor, consisted of three rooms, all of which were obliged to do double or treble duty. One was a combination of parlor, sitting room and office, the kitchen served also for a dining-room, and the one sleeping apartment was the spare room when company came.

Annie's skillful hands soon transformed their abode into a little paradise. Roses and other flowering vines were trained over it, shedding their fragrance all around; bright flowers flashed from every available nook: hanging-baskets were fashioned of mosses and creepers: curtains of snowy muslin were suspended from the windows; glasses and shells filled with buds and blossoms, were liberally distributed around the rooms; and innumerable little inexpensive things, which only a woman's hand can form, filled up the voids, giving an air of refinement and purity and comfort to the whole.

But people cannot subsist upon pretty knick-knacks. Even a plain way of living requires money for its support, and our friends became painfully conscious of this unpleasant fact as the romance of their lives was invaded by the appearance of the empty flour-barrel and butter-plate, and a perverse lack of patients.

Annie would sit in her front window and watch the patients flock to the house of her opposite neighbor, and wonder why people would persist in rushing blindly on to their ruin, as she felt certain they were doing in thus passing by her husband. Of course, she reasoned, a talented young man just fresh from the hospitals, must be better posted than one who had been rusticating for so many years in a country town. She had heard that a wife had much influence in establishing a practice, and she resolved that if her husband lacked business, it should not be owing to any dereliction of duty on her part. She gathered all the children of the neighborhood about her, and amused them by the hour with stories. She dressed dolls for the little girls, and played horse with the boys. She received all calls with the utmost affability, returned them promptly, and was social with the stupid and tiresome, as well as with the most eligible inhabitants of the town.

Pineville was a place of considerable gayety, and the new comers, on principle, responded to all their invitations to parties and tea-drinkings, molasses candy frolics, quilting and sewing societies. They threw open their small house in return, and entertained pleasantly and freely, putting themselves on a diet of potatoes and salt for days afterward to make up for the extra outlay. People visited them, liked them, and made much of them, but, in a business way, ignored them. Her best friends seemed to forget, in times of sickness, that Annie had a husband, and persistently sent for their old physician.

When our friends came in contact with Dr. Jagger, the latter always shook hands in a pompous manner, smiled with an air of satisfaction, which seemed to say "you are not the least in my way, and are quite welcome to remain here if you wish," and blandly inquired how they liked "our little town?" When others inquired his opinion of the new doctor, he would stroke his own gray beard affectionately and reply, "Oh, a clever boy enough! A very clever boy, but needs experience."

This style of eulogy was not calculated to throw patients in the way of the new candidate, who, penniless and half-discouraged, was anxiously awaiting calls.

It is true that, owing to the fact that Dr. Jagger was sometimes away, and was too tired to ride when wanted, our friend found some few opportunities for airing his medical knowledge; but the generality of his patients were either very poor pay, or no pay at all, as his opponent showed remarkable energy for being on hand for the people of importance.

Humanity, however, can not always be ubiquitous, and the time came when Dr. Jagger was wanted for one of his wealthiest patients, and he was away from home. The occasion was urgent, and Dr Minturn was called. It was a case of fever which the older physician had been attending, and he had pronounced his patient fully convalescent. A relapse, however, accompanied with unexpected symptoms had alarmed her friends, and they had speedily gathered around her from far and near.

When Dr. Minturn first entered the sick room he started, supposing, for a moment, that the lady must have died since the messenger left home, and that they were now holding her funeral. Arranged in a neat row around the walls seemed to be all the old men and women of the neighborhood, with their hands folded and their faces drawn up into solemn knots ready to do duty, as mourners, at a moment's warning. Occasionally one old woman at a time would tip-toe softly to the bedside of the invalid, clasp her hands, roll her eyes, and return noiselessly to her seat, perhaps remarking in an audible whisper to her next neighbor, "Poor thing! she seems to be sinking," or some other equally cheering bit of news.

In one corner of the room were seated two little boys, trying to look demure and sad, with their feet dangling in the air. Finally one of them slipped down, and proceeded to pet a cat, which seemed to be imbued with the general feeling of silence pervading the apartment. But he was immediately called to order by a rigid female, who had mounted guard over him.

"George Washington!" she shrieked in a harsh whisper, "come right back here to your seat! Ar'n't you ashamed to be playing, when you're Aunt Sally is almost dying? See how much better Thomas Jefferson behaves."

Thus admonished, the young culprit returned to his seat beside his twin brother, feeling that, in some way which he did not exactly understand, he had been instrumental in killing his aunt.

"Do you think she will be likely to last long?" was whispered in the Doctor's ears.

"Not at this rate," he replied, aloud, advancing to the bedside of the patient.

He felt the pulse, and remarked "It is high, but it is owing more to unnecessary excitement than to fever. This room is too warm and close, she must be moved."

"Oh, Doctor! it will kill her!" was whispered by one who seemed to be commander-in-chief.

"Did you send for me to prescribe for this patient?" demanded the doctor.

"Yes."

"Then I expect to have my orders obeyed. What have you here?" and he opened a door leading into an adjoining room.

It proved to be a parlor, one of those dreary, unused parlors one so frequently finds in the country, which are seldom open except for funerals. It is probable that this one would very soon have been required for that purpose had it not been for our friend's decision

"This will do," remarked the doctor, authoritatively. "Open the windows to air the room, and move her at once. This close room with so many to breathe the air, and all this whispering, is enough to kill a well person."

There was an air of command in Dr. Minturn's manner which enforced obedience, and mechanically the men and women who had seemed almost like mummies, proceeded to execute his orders. The sick woman was soon moved and quickly began to revive under the influence of the fresh cool air. Her numerous attendants, having nothing further to do, proceeded to arrange themselves against the walls of this room.

"I cannot allow this," said the doctor, "You will undo all that I have done. But one person at a time must stay in the room with her. I wish her to have pure air to breathe; and there is to be no whispering here. If you have anything to say, say it in an ordinary tone."

And he held the door open in such a decided way, that all but the commander-in-chief passed through.

"Boys, you had better go out to play," he remarked, as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were bunglingly trying to walk on tip-toe.

They needed no second admonition, but were very soon rolling on the grass and our friend was thenceforth enshrined in their hearts as a "bully doctor."

The recovery of this patient was rapid, and Dr. Minturn, in consequence, won some reputation as a skillful practitioner. His prompt decided manner had gained for him the respect of those who had been made to yield to his power, and the result was some little practice. Finally, another patient fell into his hands, which proved to be of the utmost value to him.

Miss Dickford had been confined to her bed many years, and her case had already baffled the skill of twelve physicians. It had been her custom to send for every new one who came into the neighborhood, and each one, in turn, had doctored her for pretty much every disease that human flesh is heir to, but in vain, she was still burdened with every imaginable pain and ache, and was unable to turn without assistance. Assistance, however, she always had in liberal quantities, as it was known that she was possessed of a large fortune, and it seemed to be human nature to sympathize most deeply with those that are thus situated. She had heard of Dr. Minturn's skill in the case just cited, and therefore sent for him. He had also heard of her, and had made up his mind that a diseased mind was the sole cause of her illness.

A drive of a few miles brought Dr. Minturn to the residence of his new patient. After he had carefully felt of her pulse, examined her tongue, and made a few inquiries, she languidly opened her eyes, and asked, in a suppressed whisper, as though she were almost afraid of disturbing her own departing soul.

"Do you think there is any hope for me, doctor?"

"Hope for you? Yes, to be sure I do. I will have you out in two weeks if you will only follow my directions, faithfully. I saw several such cases in the hospitals. All that is required is a physician who understands your disease, and, on your part, perfect obedience to his orders."

A faint smile flitted across the countenance of the invalid, and she found the strength to shake her head, slightly.

"Oh, no, doctor! You do not know how sick I am. If you have me out in two years, you will go beyond my most sanguine expectations."

"Very well, ma'am," said her visitor, rising.

"Why, doctor," she asked, in alarm, "are you not going to do anything for me?"

"No. There is no use in attemping the case unless I can have strict obedience, and I see that you are not disposed to give it."

"I will promise to do what whatever you say. Pray do not leave me, for I was really in hope that you might give me some relief."

"My relief will be a cure; but, in order to effect this, you must not vary one iota from my instruction."

Faithful acquiescense in all his orders was solemnly promised. And the patient, thoroughly aroused and excited by so much earnestness, and such perfect certainty on the part of her companion, watched his movement with utmost interest.

Taking from his package of medicines a small bundle of pulverized carbonate of magnesia, colored with tincture of cochineal, which he had prepared expressly for this occasion before leaving home, he proceeded to measure it very carefully on the point of his knife-blade, and make it up into tiny powders.

Miss Dickford's eyes dilated as she watched him, and she forget to talk in a whisper.

"What a beautiful color!" she exclaimed. "I never saw any medicine like that before."

"No, of course you never did. It is something entirely new, and probably never been heard of by the doctors of this neighborhood. You know I have just come from the city hospitals. There are constant improvements going on in our profession."

Then holding his knife-blade, which contained some of the powder, critically before his eyes, he carefully removed any atom before doing up in bits of paper.

When he had finished he counted his powders twice, and then seemed to be buried in a brown study, from which he finally emerged with the remark:

"I don't know whether it would be quite safe to leave these with you."

"Why?"

"Because they will have a very powerful effect, and it is absolutely necessary that my instructions should be followed to the letter."

"But I will promise faithfully to follow them. I will not vary one iota," said the excited woman.

The doctor laid down the powders, saying,—

"Let me see your watch."

The time piece was handed to him, and he compared it with his own.

"Yes, it is right. You may time yours by this. Take a powder now, and in just three hours and a half (three and a quarter will not do) you may take another. Continue to take them at intervals of three hours and a half throughout the day until six in the evening. After that, if it is only a minute after, you must not touch them until six o'clock in the morning Then begin again, on the very minute and continue them through the day, as before. The effect of these powders will be quick and wonderful, if the rules are strictly adhered to, but if not I will not be responsible for their effect. By to-morrow you will feel like sitting up but there again I must caution you. If you exert your newly acquired strength too soon, you will lose it. Lie still until day after to-morrow: then you may allow yourself to be propped up with pillows, and sit up in bed as long as you like: but you must not leave the bed until I see you again. I will call day after to-morrow. I have given you powders enough to last until then.

"But, doctor," said the lady, hesitatingly, "if I do not feel even like sitting up in bed?"

"You will feel like it," was the reply, in a decided tone. "I know the power of my medicine. The greatest trouble will be to keep you from going farther."

The doctor went home having already affected half the cure.

In two days he called again, and found his patient sitting up in bed, her eyes bent attentively upon her watch which she held in her hand, watching for a half minute to expire before she could take her medicine.

"This is just as it should be," said the doctor, in a cheerful voice. "I see by your improvement, that you have kept your promise."

Miss Dickford swallowed her powder and looked up at her visitor.

"Now you feel restless and tired of the bed. and would like to make another move," said the doctor, in a confidant tone.

"Yes. May I?"

"Not to-day," was the decided reply. I will call again to-morrow, and if you continue to improve so rapidly, which you most certainly will if you follow my orders strictly, you may occupy a rocking chair."

By the next day Miss Dickford was ready to move on.

"Your medicine is really wonderful, doctor," said she. "Just think how many years I have lain there, unable to raise my head, and now you are curing me so quickly?"

"I knew there would be no difficulty if I could have my orders obeyed," was the reply.

The next step in her recovery was walking. This had to be taken very cautiously, for she had been out of practice so long that she had entirely forgotten how, and the lesson of her babyhood had to be taught her over again. It was all accomplished, however, in good time; and, at the end of two weeks she had thrown aside crutches, and all other assistance, and was walking as steady as any one.

Miss Dickford could not say enough in praise of the new doctor. His wonderful cure was looked upon by the whole community very much in the light of a miracle. Patients poured in upon him constantly.

The little unpretending house of three rooms became a formidable opposition to the imposing mansion on the other side of the street.

Dr. Jagger continued to shake hands with the same bland smile: and he congratulated the young man upon his success, while he unwillingly admitted to himself that this "clever boy" was a rival to be feared. Finally, he called upon his young brother in the medical profession, and proposed a partnership upon equal terms, to which our young friend acceded.

It was not many years before the house of three rooms, which Dr. Minturn had, in the meantime, purchased, became a wing to the larger edifice which arose beside it. Annie always laughingly declared that this was built upon a foundation of cochineal and magnesia.

A girl was vaccinated with matter taken from the arm of a silly lover of hers. She said she preferred the matter right from the calf.

A CAT STORY.

Whether unjustly or not, from time immemorial, all maiden ladies of an uncertain age have been credited with a certain amount of affection for animals of the species feline, but never has a case been recorded where the passion for cats was cultivated to such an abnormal degree as it was by a "lone, lorn woman," a number of years ago, in a small town in a neighboring State. For some years previous to the year 1835 there lived in a small, low-studded, tumble down looking house, situated in an out-of-the-way cross road, between the towns of Sterling and Lancaster, Mass, two maiden sisters named Congdon, each of whom had a love for cats, and had three or four pets of this kind. Finally, about the year above mentioned, the younger sister died, leaving the elder, aged about 65 years, alone in the world. From this time forward, all the love which Miss Congdon had felt for her sister was concentrated into a love for cats, and soon her little house became the shelter for all stray felines that came that way, a place where all the neighbors dropped the cats or kittens which they wished to rid themselves of. Thus they multiplied and increased until it is estimated that at one time the "lonely old maid" was the foster-mother or sort of guardian angel of from 100 to 125 cats of all sexes, sizes, shapes, colors and descriptions. And all of these the old woman loved "with a love that passeth understanding," and would nurse them in sickness as tenderly as a mother would her child, caressing them in an affectionate manner, and day by day wash them and carefully comb and brush their coats or make up their beds, while those who were not under treatment would run and race up and down the room, over her shoulders, chairs, tables, etc.

In the summer time the old woman could frequently be seen seated in her old arm chair, with the doors and windows thrown wide open, with cats perched upon her shoulders, cuddled down in her lap and occuping every available space in every conceivable position. The cats themselves seemed to be always happy and contented, save when the larder was empty, and then they would go on a foraging expedition out into the fields and woods near the house. There they would catch rats, mice, meadow moles, rabbits, etc., which they would quickly kill and eat. Ordinarily the cats were comparatively peacefully disposed, but at times, when they were hungry, they became very angry and ferocious and rent the air with the meowlings, yells and howlings, so that the school children were afraid to pass the house, and would take hold of hands and go scampering across the lots to avoid passing the door. In the winter the cats were housed up the greater portion of the time, and those persons who happened to go past the house at a moment when the door was accidently opened would find the stench-laden atmosphere which came from within almost unbearable. All cats, gaunt or fat, well and strong, or lame and ill, from the tiniest kitten to the oldest gray-beard of a tom-cat, were beloved by "Mother Congdon" and found shelter in her house and plenty of food while she could provide it. She was possessed of a small property from which she derived a moderate income, every dollar of which was spent for the good of her darling pets. When the weather was good she has often been seen taking the cats out for a walk, and at this time she presented a very comical appearance. Cats were riding on her shoulders, cats in her arms, cats clinging to her dress and cats running beside her or following in a demure procession in her wake. At this period of her life she is described as being tall and gaunt, with round shoulders and bent figure, a small, thin, very much wrinkled face, surmounted by coarse, gray hair and heavy, bushy eyebrows, underneath which gleamed keen, steely gray eyes, her whole exterior being like unto one of Macbeth's witches. A few years later "Mother Congdon" died and all of her property was found to have been left for the support of her darling cats. Of her early life but little is known, nor could the cause of this inordinate affection for the cat tribe ever be learned, as she turned a cold shoulder on all visitors, and devoted all her time and energies to the almost endless task of washing, combing, feeding and dressing the hundreds of cats which for nearly ten years were her constant companions.—*New York Mail.*

The Game of Rhymes.—The game of Rhymes may be made quite amusing, if the company of young folks who play it exercise ingenuity. One of the company thinks of a word rhyming with another word which he mentions. The aim of the party is to guess what the word thought can be. The rule is that no one should give a name to what they guess, but describe it instead, and each of the company in turn is entitled to a question. Suppose the word thought of is "bag," rhyming with "tag," then the questions would be put as follows:

"It is a necesssry part of a bootlace?"
"No, it not a tag."
"Is it the name of a horse?"
"No, it is not a nag."
"Is it the name of a joker?"
"No, it is not a wag."
"Is it the name of an elegant horned animal?"
"No, it is not a stag."
"Is it the Stars and Stripes?"
"No, it is not a flag."
"Is it good to go to mill with?"
"Yes, it is a bag."

"A pitched battle is certain to be fought very speedily," says the London *Times*, "over the revised version of the New Testament. Already a respectable organ of Conservative opinion has sounded the war cry against its new readings with as much feeling as if it thought Mr. Gladstone had been among the revisers. Vituperation and taunts will not arbitrate finally between contending scholars. If at the end of the wordy warfare the public be able to perceive what is the actual amount of questionable matter, something will have been gained. The high probability is that a majority of persons who speak the English language will be content to regard the uncertainties as still uncertain, provided they may keep so much as remains behind admitted."

Bob Burdette might as well devote all his attention to daily journalism in the future. His expenses during his lecture tour this season were so heavy that he cleared only $10,000, a ridiculously small sum for a good newspaper man to earn.

[Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

Mr. S. Clark, one of Fond du Lac's oldest citizens states: I have used St. Jacobs Oil and am well satisfied that it is a splendid article to relieve pain, and that very quickly.

KNEE-BREECHES—WHY NOT?

Black velvet breeches flourished when George II. was king. Then a change came o'er the masculine leg. Somebody with abominable calves, or probably with no calves to speak of, took it into his head to wear top boots. Everybody else followed in his footsteps. "The mode makers of the age, thunders the London *Chronicle* of 1762, "have taken an antipathy to the leg, for by their high-topped shoes and long trouser-breeches with a broad knee band, like a compress for the rotula, a leg in high taste is not longer than a common councilman's tobacco stopper." Toward the end of the last century doe and buckskin breeches were much worn, and even in walking it was the fashion to have them so tight that marvellous gymnastics were required to put them on. Fancy a gentleman exclaiming to his tailor, "If I can't get into them I won't have them."

On this side of the Atlantic knee-breeches disappeared about fifty years ago. In England they are worn by certain members of the clergy and reign as court dress. By the light of such facts why should a nineteenth century frenzy seize our population at the bare mention of these garments, and why should the wearing of them be regarded as a malignant term of idiocy? There are men of brains who, endowed with a love of beauty, confess to a hatred of the all-pervading trouser and to a desire that knee-breeches shall prevail as evening male attire. Why not? Why should all men be as atrociously alike as broomsticks? Why should gentlemen and waiter so closely resemble each other as to be undistinguishable? Why should color, grace, beauty, be confined to one sex when the history of costume tells us of times when the dress of man charmed liked that of woman? Why do modern artists shudder when asked to paint or to model contemporary man? Because of the angular hammer-tail and the ungainly trousers. I have heard a clever merchant declare that the decadence of sculpture was due to the disappearance of the human form and the reign of unsuggestive clothes. Aye, it was a New York merchant who fell upon his own garb and thus metaphorically rent it asunder.

There is nothing whatever to be brought forward in favor of trousers, except that they serve to cover up bad legs. Men without calves, when arrayed in the broadcloth of the period, are as pleasing as Apollos. But shall all male beauty be sacrificed to the calfless? Cannot art assist nature and supplement proportions akin to the meagre pipe-stem? Men on the stage are no better formed than those off, yet they creditably endure the ordeal of knee-breeches.—*Miss Kate Field in Our Continent.*

Millions of False Teeth.—In a Wilmington, Delaware, factory, false teeth are made by the million, and the process is thus described by the *Star* "In the process of manufacture the silex and feldspar in their crude state are submitted to a red heat, and then suddenly thrown in cold water, the effect being to render them more easily pulverized. Having been ground very fine in water, and the water evaporated, the two materials mentioned are dried and sifted. The kaolin is washed free from impurities. These materials, with feld spar, sponge, platina, and flux in proper proportion for the enamel, are mixed with water, and worked into masses resembling putty. This done the unbaked porcelain masses are ready for the moulding room. The molds are in two pieces, and are made of brass, one-half of the teeth or sections being on either side. The coloring materials are first placed in the exact position and quantity required, and the body of the tooth and the gum is inserted in lumps corresponding to the size of the teeth. The molds are then closed, and they are dried by a slow heat. When perfectly dry they are taken out and sent to the trimmer's room. The trimmers remove imperfections, and send them in trays of fire clay to the furnace, where, having remained for 20 minutes, they are complete."

The Game of "Freeze Out."—There was a "surprise party" in this city last Saturday night in which the members of the party were the ones who were particularly surprised. Miss Esther G. is a popular and charming young lady of St. Clair street, and a party in her honor and for her pleasant surprise was gotten up by some friend. An enterprising young gentleman who was not invited, but who is quick at expedients, invited the young lady to accompany him to the theatre. He called for her at 7:30 o'clock, and a half hour later the company appeared. Of course they failed to find Miss G. at home, and three and a half hours of a dready, monotonous wait ensued, and by the time the recipient of the "surprise" arrived Sunday was so close at hand that the festivities were brief. Thus did the young man who was left out in the cold freeze out his adversaries.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A lumberman broke his leg in the Wisconsin woods, and desired to go to his home at Sorel, Canada, where he could receive good treatment. But Sorel was a thousand miles away, and he had only a few dollars. In this dilemma, he resolved to travel cheaply as freight. He made a box six feet long, two feet wide, and sixteen inches high, marked it "This side up with great care," and had himself nailed in and shipped. Some wide cracks gave him air, and he took along a supply of food and water. He got along very well, though not without discomforts, until he arrived in Montreal, where the box was set up on end, and the inmate left standing on his head. He was forced to make an outcry. He had been three days on the journey, which the railroad officials enabled him to complete as a regular passenger."

There was a competition between two poets of Belleville, Mo., under the auspices of a literary society, and in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Jones and Mr. Heister were the contestants. Each was put before a blackboard at a given time, and the one who wrote the greatest number of four-line common metre verses within an hour was to win. A bad rhyme threw out the verse in which it occurred. The subject was chosen on the spot by the judges, and it was "Beauty in Women." Heister made seven verses more than Jones, but imperfect rhyming and plagiarism lost him the victory.

Talmage says he finds that religion is not a groan, but a song. One would think from his actions that he had found it to be a circus.

From the Sunday Magazine.

IN HARVEST DAY.

Through Farmer Gale's wide fields I passed
Just yester-eve,
My week of holiday was spent,
And idly on the stile I leant,
Taking my leave

Of all the fair and smiling plain,
Wood, vale, and hill,
And all the homely household band,
(The warm grasp of each kindly hand
Bides with me still.)

And I was sad The stricken grain
Around me lay,
I could but think of silent glade—
Of buds and blossoms lowly laid
The harvest day

"And this is all!" I sadly said,
"These withered leaves—
This gathered grain, spring's hours of bliss
And summer's glory turn to this—
Some yellow sheaves!"

Then Farmer Gale—that good old man
So simply wise—
Who overheard, as I quickly turned,
Said, while a spark of anger burned
In his gray eyes

"Lad, thou art town bred, knowing naught
Whereof thou pratest!
For, be the flower as fair as May,
The fruit it yields in harvest day
Is still the greatest!

"And thou—thy spring shall quickly pass
Fast fall the leaves
From life's fruit tree In harvest day
See that before the Lord thou lay
Some yellow sheaves!"

He went his way, I mine And now
I hear the flow
Of busy life in crowded street—
Of eager voices, hurrying feet,
That come and go.

Yet e'en when flashing factory looms
My hands engage
I see that far-off upland plain—
Its long, low rows of gathered grain
Its rustic sage,

And hear them say: "Let pleasure fair,
And passions vain,
And youthful follies fade and die,
But all good deeds, pure thoughts and high,
Like golden grain

"Be gathered still." Blest harvest store,
That surely grows
In hearts by noble dreams inspired,
In hearts to generous action fired
By others' woes.

Lord, when thou callest; when this world
My spirit leaves
Then to thy feet, oh, let me come,
Bringing in joyful harvest home,
Some yellow sheaves!

MR. STEPHEN'S CHARITIES.

The Hon. H. R. Harris was in town the other day, and was struck by our reportorial lightning. He responded by giving us some interesting talk about the Hon. A. H. Stephens. Mr. Harris said

"He is the most charitable man I ever knew. It is simply impossible for him to resist an appeal for aid where he is convinced that the needy object has claims upon him. I have known him to give his last five dollar bill to a charity when he was actually pressed for the means to meet his own necessary expenses. While serving in Congress I boarded at the same hotel with Mr. Stephens, and was with him almost daily, seeing him under all circumstances—in physical afflictions and heart troubles, as well as in seasons of comparative freedom from suffering—and I give it as my opinion, formed from this intimate knowledge of his character, that he is one of the best men I ever saw. On one occasion, a raw, gawky youth from the country sent in his card, and was ushered into the presence of the great statesman, who kindly inquired his errand. The verdant young man answered that he had a talent for drawing, and had come to Washington to get work to do as an artist. Mr. S. asked him if he had brought any specimens of his skill in that line. The applicant for aid thereupon produced several crude but creditable sketches. After looking over them, Mr. S. informed him that they were much better than he could have hoped to see from one who had enjoyed so few advantages. He then directed him to go into a certain street and get a cheap boarding house, and at the same time informing his would-be *protege* that he would pay his board on condition that he would make his (Mr. Stephen's) rooms his headquarters and work under his eye. This proposition was gladly accepted, for our innocent young friend had, in answer to a question concerning his finances, informed his benefactor that he had come to Washington with only a few dollars—enough to maintain him only a few days. He was soon installed in his new studio, and began his labors by making a crayon sketch of the great Commoner himself. In a short time he had completed the job, and Mr. Stephens was so well pleased that he became his enthusiastic friend. With such an influential patron to aid him, the young and ambitious sketcher made rapid progress, and is now regarded as one of the most promising artists in the capital."

This is only one out of a great number of instances wherein Mr. Stephens has demonstrated his sympathy with the poor and struggling by extending opportune help at a personal sacrifice. Mr. Harris added that the eminent statesman was a strong Calvinist in his views—believing that his days were like the cords of a clock—ordained to be a certain length, and when the prescribed limit shall be reached the wheels of life will stop—then and only then.—*La Grange Reporter.*

Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, was an earnest advocate of temperance. One day he met a hard drinker, and began to lecture him upon the evils of intoxicating drinks. "Liquor is not a necessity," said the Governor. "Neither's your shirt collar," quickly replied the drinking man. Governor Briggs was somewhat staggered at first, but recovering his self-possession, he said. "Now, I tell you what we'll do—you are to give up liquor as long as you live, and I will never wear a shirt collar?" "Agreed," laughed the man. The bargain was faithfully kept. From that moment the drinker became a strict temperance man, and never afterwards did Governor Briggs wear a collar. It certainly was a rare instance of self-denial, and showed that Mr. Briggs was well worthy of the place to which he was chosen by the people of his state.

☞Philadelphia, March, 1. 1881. Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—Gents: About Oct. 1, 1880, I gave your Cream Balm a trial with the most satisfactory results. I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breathe through my nose, before the second bottle of your remedy was exhausted I was cured and to-day enjoy sound health for which please accept my sincere thanks. C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut street. Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House. Price 50 cents.

☞Disappointment in matters of pleasure is hard to be borne, in matters affecting health it becomes cruel Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds, irratation of throat and lungs, etc.

☞My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh: the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. Hemman, Druggist Easton, Pa.

A Judge's Charge with Variations.—The following comes from Georgia, and its accuracy is vouched for by the stenogapher who took it down

Judge ——— was noted for the way he got mixed in his charges to the jury. On one occasion a case was tried before him the points of which may be briefly stated thus: Smith brought suit against Jones upon a promissory note given for a horse Jone's defense was failure of consideration. he averring that at the time of the purchase the horse had the glanders, of which he died, and that Smith knew it. Smith replied that the horse did not have the glanders, but the distemper, and that Jones knew it when he bought it.

The judge charged the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, pay attention to the charge of the court. You have already made one mistrial of the case because you did not pay attention to the charge of the court, and I don't want you to do it again. I intend to make it so clear to you this time that you can't possibly make any mistake. This suit is upon a note given for a promissory horse I hope you understand that. Now, if you find that at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders, and Jones knew it, Jones cannot recover. That is clear, gentlemen. I will state it again. If you find that at the time of the sale Jones had the distemper, and Smith knew it, then Smith cannot possibly recover. But, gentlemen, I will state it a third time so that you cannot possibly make a mistake. If at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders, and Jones had the distemper, and the horse knew it, then neither Smith, Jones nor the horse can recover. Let the record be given to the jury."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."—Delightful old Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington Irving and Joseph Jefferson have made one of the most famous of American characters, is just published, with other of Irving's choicest "Sketches," in a charming little red-line, gilt edge, richly ornamented volume, for the marvellously low price of 35 cents, or by mail, 40 cents, by The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, of New York City. They issue an edition of the same, bound in plain cloth, for 25 cents, postpaid, and another, new in style of binding, appropriately named "Utility," for only 13 cents, postpaid. These volumes are issued especially to show to the book-buying millions the character of the literature and quality of workmanship, with the wonderful economy in cost, which the "Literary Rebellion" proposes to produce, a large number of standard and exceedingly desirable works being announced to follow rapidly, equal in quality and in economy of cost. The red line edition is certainly one of the most exquisite little volumes which has ever found its way into the homes of ordinary mortals, and the "Utility" edition places the famed low prices even of the "Literary Revolution" far in the background. The books will certainly sell by the hundred thousand, and ought to sell by the million. A postal card will secure specimen pages and catalogues from the publishers. The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William Street, New York City.

Woman's Rights.—A gentleman tells us that in passing the window of Houck's dinning room last Thursday evening, he caught a glimpse of an animated party, composed exclusively of ladies, earnestly engaged in the discussion of an elegant supper. He sought information as to the occasion of the banquet, but failed to learn anything more than the names of the ladies present, and from the mystery that surrounded the affair and the pronounced mental vigor of the assemblage, he is convinced that the occasion was the inauguration of some dangerous plot against the liberties and privileges of the masculine portion of this community—perhaps even a scheme in the interest of woman's rights. It is not unusual to hear of dinners and suppers for the furtherance of political policies in a social way, and this affair has a very suspicious air. Think of it—a fine supper, with all the viands and delicacies that a *bon vivant* could dispose of, and only women to enjoy it. Gentlemen of Ashland, look to the security of your social rights and political supremacy.—*Ashland Tidings.*

Converting Chinamen.—During the past year the Methodists have been very active making converts among the Chinese of Salt Lake, and many of the Celestials are renouncing the faith of Confucius to embrace the more modern tenets of Christianity. Those who have had the most experience in converting the Mongolian have discovered that the power of song is a more potent lever to pry under the edge of heathen unbelief than the influence of prayer. As soon as a Celestial can be taught to sing Sabbath school hymns he is gone, so far as his old faith is concerned. The Chinese who have been converted have not only stuck by their change of heart, but are studiously engaged in the work of evangelizing their fellow heathen who grope in darkness.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Prayer for Rain.—Prayer itself, the most solemn act of Christian worship, has been the subject of some funny stories, for many of which the clergy themselves are responsible. A request for prayer for rain was most infelicitously handed up to the Rev. Dr. K., an outspoken New England clergy man, greatly to his disgust. "The fool," he said, "who wants me to pray for rain ought to know there will be no rain until the moon changes." The doctor held a missionary meeting that very evening in a school house some miles away from home. There came on a tremendous thunderstorm, and the venerable pastor lost his chaise and a sermon in a swollen brook, to the great delight of the man who sent the note.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The series of articles on the Christian Religion, by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Professor George P. Fisher, which appeared recently in the *North American Review*, is now published in pamphlet form, in response to a very generally expressed demand. Readers of the *Review* will be pleased to see these remarkable papers collected into one handy volume, and the general public, who have learned of the articles through the comments of press and pulpit, will be gratified to learn that a reprint has been issued. The price of the volume is 50 cents, and it is for sale at all news-stands and bookstores.

☞It is useless to deny that the brightest and fairest fall easy victims to consumption, and equally fruitless to ignore the fact that decline has its origin in many cases in neglected catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure is a pure, sweet, balsamic specific.

Hayesville, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use. C. B. Mercer, M. D.

The report that Barnum's alligator died of indigestion after gobbling a railway sandwich proves to have been a ridiculous hoax. Barnum is not fool enough to allow any one to thus endanger the life of his favorite alligator.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, March 9, 1882.

—Mr. Bradlaugh was last week again returned to Parliament for Northampton by a small and reduced majority.

—It is said that Mr. Parnell has suffered a week's solitary confinement for attempting to bride a turnkey to take out a letter.

—The Legislature of Illinois has been convoked in special session to re-district the State under the new apportionment of Congressmen.

—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports that the seeding for the next wheat crop amounts to 2,675,000 acres or 275,000 less than last year. The present condition, however, is most favorable.

—At the election in New York State to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Wagner, Mr. Baucus, the Democratic candidate, was elected, the result being a loss of one seat in the State Senate to the Republicans.

—Chairman Bogert has issued a call, convening the Democratic State Committee at Harrisburg on Wednesday, March 22d, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the next State Convention.

—Senator Garland, of Arkansas, is believed to desire a re-election, but as he is an anti-amendment or debt-paying Democrat, and as the majority of his party are amendment or repudiating Democrats, he has a desperate fight before him.

—While the Republicans of South Carolina will probably put no State ticket in the field they will not abandon the Congressional contests. As they are protected at those elections by Federal laws they hope to make a creditable showing.

—The nomination of ex-Senator Conkling was confirmed by the Senate, on Friday, with twelve negative votes, of whom eight were Democrats and four Republicans. On Monday night the President received a letter from Mr. C., declining the position.

—Mr. Scoville, on being asked if he had heard from General Butler in relation to his taking part in the Guiteau case replied "I have not. I have no negotiations with General Butler, and if any have been had by anyone, they have been through John W. Guiteau. I know nothing about it."

—Ex-Speaker Randall is said to be persuaded that the Democratic party can be rehabilitated and made a liberal, progressive and aggressive reform party. With this purpose in view he will accept the chairmanship of the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, and proceed, at once to unfurl the banner of reform.

—The Democrats have been hoping that factional quarrels would destroy Republican prospects in Indiana. This hope is now fading, however, and they are looking to the anti-prohibition vote to restore them to power. They are said to be willing to make their platform as favorable to that class of voters as could be desired.

—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, lives when at home in a wooden house, externally one of the plainest and most ordinary in Providence. The interior however, is filled with rare paintings and bric-a-brac. Once a year the Senator makes a pilgrimage to his ancestral village of Anthony and delivers a lecture to the villagers.

—It is said that the silk cocoons of California are the finest in the world, but inexperience in reducing the fibre deteriorates the value of the production. In Japan the reeling of the cocoon is so perfectly performed that the Japanese fibre is nine and a half miles without a break. As the art of reeling is not a difficult one to attain, simply requiring carefulness and delicacy of handling, there is no reason why it should not be speedily acquired.

—Cremation is gaining ground on the Pacific coast. Articles of incorporation of the First Cremation Society of San Francisco were filed in that city on the 15th ult. According to the articles the corporation is formed for the purpose of acquiring property necessary for the erection and maintenance of a cremation hall, wherein to cremate the dead, and by actual trial to seek to popularize cremation and to hasten its adoption. The corporators are Germans.

—One hundred masked men broke into the jail at Del Norte, Col., Saturday night with a view to lynching Frank Young and Arnold Howard, two men charged with cattle stealing. When the jail was broken open the prisoners attempted to escape. Howard was killed outright and Young was mortally wounded. Howard's body was thrown into the river. The windows of the jail were riddled with bullets. Howard has been arrested twelve times charged with cattle stealing, and has been cleared in every instance.

—An attempt was made on Thursday last to assassinate Queen Victoria. As she was entering her carriage, at Windsor, a man shot at her with a pistol, widely missing his mark. He was immediately seized and disarmed and narrowly escaped lynching by the incensed bystanders. Subsequent inquiry showed that the assassin was a man named Roderick MacLean, who had spent several months in lunatic asylums, being discharged from from one in September last. The Queen was not frightened at the attempt and shows no sign of discomposure. Congratulatory telegrams have been sent her from a number of governments and from her own subjects. This is a fifth attempt made upon her life, none of which resulted in any injury.

DANENHOWER'S ADVENTURES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—W. W. Danenhower, yesterday received two letters from his son, Lieutenant John Danenhower, of the Jeannette Arctic exploring expedition. The first one is dated at Bulun, mouth of the Lena, November 9, 1881. There is added a postscript, dated at Yakoutsk, December 17.

The trip up the river from Bulun to Yakoutsk occupied thirty-six days, and was made on sledges with dogs, reindeer and horses. Lieutenant Danenhower describes the journey as one of severe hardships. There were stations at intervals on the way, constructed of logs. He describes the last one of these, seventeen miles from Yakoutsk, the best one of the lot, as a small log building with a cowshed attached. It was composed of one room, in which were about twenty people when his party arrived. In the centre was the body of a horse that had been killed for food and brought into the room to thaw out. During the night that the party stopped at this hut, Jack Cole, the boatswain, while laboring under aberation of mind got up and started out to walk to New York to see his wife. The thermometer was 60° below zero. It required all of Lieutenant Danenhower's persuasive powers to induce him to come back into the hut.

At Yakoutsk Lieutenant Danenhower says he found a man who understood French, and was taken to the Governor, who treated him with great kindness and consideration. He detailed a lieutenant with instructions to give the wants of the party special attention. They were quartered at a small hotel conducted on the American plan. Lieutenant Danenhower speaks of his stay in Yakoutsk as having been exceedingly pleasant and comfortable under the circumstances.

On December 24th the Governor sent an officer to Lieutenant Danenhower to ask him at what time the Christmas festivities usually began in America, and when informed that it was usual to begin on Christmas eve, he sent his sleigh for the party to come to his residence for supper and to spend the evening.

In speaking of the terrible voyage of the party, Lieutenant Danenhower says that they had to travel 700 miles over the ice from the ship to the mouth of the Lena. They landed in shoal water and were compelled to wade two miles to land. They were forced to travel 100 miles further before they reached shelter, and he says he was up five days and four nights without sleep or rest. He mentions the fact that out of the thirty-three comprising the crew and officers of the Jeannette, only thirteen are known to be living and one is known to be dead.

He closes his letter by wishing his father, mother, family and friends a merry Christmas.

THE WORK OF THE FLOOD.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, telegraphs that the County Board of Pulaski county estimates the number needing assistance at 4,000. In reply the Secretary directs Governor Cullom to send Robert Wilson to Mound City, and informs him that 16,000 rations have been sent to that point. The Secretary has also telegraphed to General Mangum and Mr. Memingway, the commissioners at Memphis and Arkansas and Mississippi, asking for information as to the number they are supplying, and how long the 100,000 rations sent them will last.

In reply to the inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the number of destitute people in his State, Judge Mangun, Commissioner of Arkansas, replied he had information of 20,000 but the number is daily increasing. Commissioner Hemingway, of Mississippi, in reply to the same question, claims 18,000 as being in a needy condition in Mississippi. Adding to these the 15,000 in Tennessee make an aggregate of 43,000 persons whose condition is such as to demand prompt attention at the hands of the Government. The change in the weather has increased the suffering and many lives must be lost from exposure.

Appeals for aid in the regions overflowed by the Mississippi River continue to pour in upon the Secretary of War. Among them is one from Governor Crittenden to Senator Vest, which was referred to the Secretary of War, to the effect "that the rations for Pemiscot county should be sent to Charleston. Letters from Danforth say two-thirds of his county is now under water, and the only way to communicate with Dawson and Carlton is by skiff. Send rations to New Madrid and Charleston. A later telegram from Jefferson says it will be better to send the rations for Pemiscot to Gayaso or Caruthersville by steamboat—there is no communication with Charleston."

A telegram to the Secretary of War from Governor Hawkins, from Nashville, Tenn., says that he has reliable information that about 3,000 persons in the counties of Tennessee bordering on the Mississippi River are in a destitute and suffering condition. The more fortunate are doing all they can to relieve the distressed, but cannot give the needed assistance. Governor Hawkins earnestly asks that a portion of the fund appropriated for the relief of those suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River be applied to the immediate relief of the suffering people of Tennessee. In reply, the Secretary telegraphed Governor Hawkins asking for information by telegraph of the locality for distribution, the names of the commissioners, and the number to be relieved at each point.

—The floods, by the overflowings of the Mississippi, have produced and are producing immense damages, far beyond what has been published. Many square miles have been inundated—at one point a whole county, the population having to flee and abandon everything except their live stock. At least 20,000 are destitute and will have to be supported by the Government for two months. The repairs of the levees will require millions of money. The Government appropriation of $100,000 will not meet the demand. Great distress is prevailing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORT.

When it is considered that an ex-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is yet in active life, who conducted the whole business of the corporation in a few rented rooms in this city with hardly half-a-score of clerks, the thirty-fifth annual report just made by President Roberts, reads like a romance. The infant corporation that was appalled at crossing the Alleghenies, and that paid its first dividends out of capital, by contract with its shareholders, now spans the Alleghenies by double line as well as by double track of steel; has its immense depots at every great shipping point on the Eastern sea; stretches out its trunk lines to every centre of Western wealth, and its tributaries to every important hive of industry; gathers the products of the cotton and sugar fields, of the Western prairies, of the Golden Gate and of the countless mines and forests of the North and Northwest; gives its bill of lading and its tickets between the great centres of the Old and the New World; furnishes employment to a hundred thousand men, and now reports $75,182,973.77 as its gross earnings for the year, with a net revenue of $28,939,695.89 from its various lines.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has become an integral part of the great industrial system not only of the State but of the nation. It is one of the great arteries of our business life, and its functions as a representative of the advancement or retrogression of the general prosperity, are unequaled by any of its several rival trunk lines. It is now not only the greatest corporation of the country, but it is distinguished as the conservative power of the transportation interests of the Republic. When it prospers, it is unerring evidence of the prosperity of fifty millions of people; when it declines in trade and profit, it is notice of the business paralysis that creates distress and disorder. Its annual reports are, therefore, regarded as the faithful reflex of the business of the year, and they are carefully scanned by intelligent and thoughtful men for reasons far beyond the question of present dividends. They embrace every industry in their annual review; they report upon every clime and product, and they tell the story of the factories, the mills, the mines, the fields, the forests, and of the shipping on the seas, and mark the advance or decline of the most progressive people on the earth.

When we read that the tonnage on the main line and branches has increased over two hundred per cent. in the last eleven years, we come face to face not only with the marvelous progress of our own mighty Commonwealth, but also with the progress of the great West; and when the same line and branches within Pennsylvania score up gross earnings of $27,647,008.79 in a single year, and an increase of $1,659,351.77 over the highest earnings ever made, the substantial prosperity of the country is more clearly presented than it is in all the detailed regulation reports from the Government. But the shareholder and creditor of the corporation see their inquiries answered not only in the general prosperity of the nation, but their special inquiries in regard to present and prospective dividends are answered by an aggregate cash profit of $10,344,079.34. They are also further assured by the increase of over a million in dividends last year, with a reduction of only $21,950.75 in the profit and loss account.

In every feature of the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the report for 1881 is specially gratifying. The New Jersey lines, so long a drag on the parent corporation, are reduced to a loss of $302,864.74, being a gain of $782,444.13 in the year, and the many financial sores which were as gnawing cancers only a few years ago, under the revulsion that followed 1873, have almost entirely healed under the judicious rehabilitation that has been applied in various ways to profitless links and tributaries.

As a great railway system, that of the Pennsylvania corporation is now the most perfect of any in the world, and it will need for years to come, only the honest, intelligent and conservative direction it now enjoys, to make it prosper with a prosperous people, and to be safe from violent depression even in the sweeping revulsions which repeat themselves in every history.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—David Navarro, the fat boy, died at Pittsburg, on Monday, in the pest house of smallpox. He was born at Rochelle, Ill. His father was a farmer and well to do. When David was eighteen years of age he began to be abnormally fat and he increased so much in size that he attracted the attention of a showman. In 1874 he engaged by the manager of Van Amburgh's circus and was successively with Barnum and other showman in various parts of the country. He was last summer at Coney Island. He had a cheerful, contented disposition, and made warm friends of those by whom he was best known. His seeming misfortune was in reality his fortune, his 720 pounds weight bringing him $50 per week. When attacked by the smallpox he was with difficulty removed to the hospital by seven men, and on Friday the bed he was placed on broke down and he had to be removed to another one. Some weeks ago, while he was in the Harris Museum, Pittsburgh, he fell in love with a Miss Clendenning, of Allegheny. She is a very pretty girl, about sixteen years years old, and returned Navarro's affections ardently. They were to have been married. But the parents of the prospective groom objected. The story got into the papers, and Navarro was so angry that he broke his contract and retired from the museum and soon after became ill.

—Oscar Wilde met a number of Grangers at Indianapolis the other day and subsequently mentioned them as "the peasantry of this young and undeveloped country." The youth was told somewhat more plainly than politely by an angry listener that all Americans, except a few snobs and other calves, are what an aristocratic small potato would call "peasants."

NEWS ITEMS.

—Prof. Joseph Pancoast of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia died on Tuesday, aged 77, of pneumonia.

—The increasing shallowness of the Sea of Azov is attributed to the habit of casting ballast into the sea instead of unloading it ashore.

—A. Bronson Alcott attributes his strength of body and freshness of mind to the simplicity of his habits and the strictness with which he has kept the Ten Commandments.

—Judge Lathrop, of New Jersey, the Receiver of the New Jersey Central Railroad, has suddenly deceased, and the Governor has appointed Henry Stafford Little as his successor.

—John O. Massey and his wife, an old couple living near Charlottsville, Va., were killed and their money was taken from their house on Tuesday night. There is no clue to the guilty party.

—The other day a party of seven undergraduates, at Keble College, Oxford, walked into the room of one of the most inoffensive of their fellow students and cropped his hair, so as to give him the appearance of a convict.

—The Patterson family of seven persons at Port Monmouth, New Jersey, are seriously ill from eating biscuit in which arsenic was put instead of cream of tartar. The youngest child, six years of age, is not expected to recover.

—Francis Scott Key, the namesake and grandson of the writer of the "Star Spangled Banner," is an applicant for a second lieutenancy in the United States Marine Corps. He is from Maryland, and is popular with many prominent men of both parties.

—The famous Watkins Glen property, lying at the southern end of of Seneca Lake, was recently put up at auction to satisfy the claims of certain creditor, and was bid in for the sum of $50,000 in the interest of the heirs of Wm. C. Longstreth of Philadelphia.

—The popularity of the violin among the laboring classes of England was recently shown by the attendance of over 400 applicants for instructions at the recent opening of the "penny violin classes" at Birmingham. Only a penny a lesson is charged, the instruction being given in large classes.

—The sub-committee of the Railroad Committee of Councils, of Philadelphia, yesterday adopted a resolution that the ordinance relative to the construction of the elevated road be reported to the general committee with the recommendation that it be reported to the Councils with a negative recomendation.

—An Omaha contractor of remarkable swindling abilities jumped the town when about $5,000 in debt. He left behind him a wife in destitute circumstances, and some $5,000 were subscribed for her benefit. Then the woman left, and she and her husband were next heard of as enjoying the balmy breezes of Georgia.

—The Library of J. G. Whittier's father consisted of only twenty volumes, and the budding poet had none of that early browsing among books which gives so much reserve strength to the literary man. Not long ago he said sadly; "Once I had no books to read. Now I cannot read a tenth part of the books that come to me."

—A dog stole a piece of meat from Stranahan's butcher shop at Holly, Mich., and the man threw a knife at the thief, which killed him. The owner of the dog prosecuted Stranaham for cruelty, the town became excitedly divided in sentiment, the trial employed the best legal talent in the county, and the butcher was finally fined $10.

—The village of Prince Frederick, the county seat of Calvert county, Maryland, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last Friday night, only a few dwellings remaining. The new Methodist Church and parsonage, Court House and records, *Journal* office, hotel, County Commissioners' office and records, and several stores and dwellings were destroyed.

—The will of Charles Albert Reed, of Newton, Mass., recently deceased, bequeaths $50,000 to the Treasury of the United States towards reducing the public debt, and $5,000 to the attending physician of the testator, on a condition expressed as follows: "That my head is severed from my body, as I have a great horror of being buried alive."

—Martin Leonard, of Harrisburg, while on a hunting excursion in Juniata county a few days ago, aided by several of his companions succeeded in capturing a large catamount or wildcat, which has been presented to the Zoological Garden of Philadelphia. The practice of describing this animal as ferocious, is incorrect. It is an ugly customer to corner, and especially to wound, but as a rule they turn away from a man, and are harmless if left alone.

—While Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was lecturing in the Central Music Hall, in Chicago, on Monday evening, he was suddenly seized with an attack of vertigo, and became white and faint. He would have fallen had he not been caught by those around him on the platform. He did not proceed with the lecture, but was driven to his hotel, where a physician, who was called, pronounced his attack "simple dizziness due to stomach trouble and a nervous chill."

—The new company formed for the manufacture of cinder paving brick, at Pottstown, got fairly into operation on Thursday. They have erected a building 40x70 feet, at the Warwick Furnace, west of town, and their works are driven by steam power. The molten cinder is taken as it comes from the furnace, run into a kettle, and then railroaded into the company's building and poured into iron moulds, the moulds revolving like a tread power. The bricks, which are 10 inches square, drop out as they cool and as the mould goes around, and they are again filled with the cinder—and thus the process continues quite rapidly. It is expected, when in full operation, to make 8,000 feet of these bricks per day, and to give employment to twenty or more hands.

—Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for April is an attractive one; the editor, Rev. Dr. Talmage, continues his interesting papers, "People I have Met," he also describes "What I Saw of Mormonism," and in the "Home Pulpit" is a Sermon by him on the subject "Longevity." There are admirable articles, finely illustrated, entitled "A Missionary Explorer" (David Livingstone), "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," "A Journey to the Oldest City in the World," "The Recent Canonization of Saints at Rome," etc., In the department of fiction "Prudence Winterburn" and "Margaret's Enemy" are continued, a new serial by George MacDonald, LL D. "Weighed and Wanting," is commenced, and there are short stories, sketches and essays by distinguished writers. The poems possess considerable merit, and several are illustrated. The miscellany is, as usual, abundant, entertaining and instructive. There are besides, those interesting features, "Editorial Comments," "Religious Facts and Fancies," "The Collection Basket," "Obituary Notices," etc, so that as regards the variety and excellence of the contents the *Sunday Magazine* may challenge comparison with the best of its contemporaries. The price of a single number is 25 cents, the annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

—The fact that a traveller can leave San Francisco and go direct to New Orleans by rail is an important event in the history of American development. This is one of the result of the opening of the new Southern line to the Pacific. Its effect will be seen in the growth of the South, and especially that large, interesting territory bordering on Mexico. One of the difficulties of travelling to the Pacific in winter has been the stoppages incident to snowfalls and the inclement weather which sometimes prevails in the high latitudes. No such danger will menace the travel between San Francisco and New Orleans. When we recall the enthusiasm which was shown on the completion of the first transcontinental line a few years ago, and the indifference manifested toward this new line, we can understand the great strides that have taken place in American progress.

—It would be a good custom to require every representative or delegate to a Legislature or convention or Congress, to state in a public address to his fellow-citizens and constituents, upon his return home, the reasons—common sense and practical, not theoretical—of every step he has taken, of every position he has occupied, in reference to all legislative acts and resolutions of the body he has attended, before he should be considered quit of his obligations, or at all eligible again to any elective office within their gift.—*Greenbrier Independent (Dem.)*

—It was stated in the British House of Commons last week that 201 women had been assaulted, 56 men killed, 20,000 persons rendered homeless, and property of the value of $80,000,000 destroyed in the anti-Jewish riots in Russia.

—Thirteen Nihilists, including two woman, have been sentenced to death in St. Petersburg.

☞William Washington, No. 35 Lake street, Bristol, gives special attention to whitewashing and carpet cleaning. We can cheerfully recomend him to persons desiring any work in his line.

☞Easter egg dyes, four colors in a package for 10c., at Douglas' Pharmacy, No. 22 Dorrance street.

☞Cream Tartar and Baking Soda at Dr. Pursell's Drug store, corner of Mill and Cedar streets.

Cuticura

Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall St., Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR.

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

SCALD HEAD.

H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.

Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of Alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it

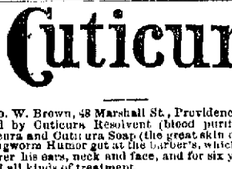
TREATMENT.

The Cuticura treatment consists in the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress, by using SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Sneeze until your head is ready to fly off, eyes and nose running water, throat parched and blood feverish or take SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh and be cured.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms are what Sanford's Radical Cure is made of. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package for $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

ELECTRICITY.

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS, one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness and Inflamation. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS

John Wanamaker Grand Depot

PHILADELPHIA.

This store is now enlarging for Spring of 1882

Broad Street New Railroad Station one block distant.

HEAVY

WINTER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for our Spring Stock we are prepared to sell heavy Winter Goods at prices very much below what we have been offering them at. In this list are

LADIES' COATS AND SHAWLS,

BLANKETS,

White and Gray.

HORSE BLANKETS

AND

CARRIAGE ROBES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED

Our Spring Stock

OF

Table Linens,

TOWELS & NAPKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF

HAMBERG EDGES

AND

INSERTIONS,

UPON CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLIN,

AT

J. Wesley Wright's,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

MUSIC BOXES.

BARGAINS!

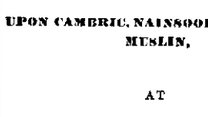
CLOSING OUT SALE of a large importation, having arrived too late for the holidays, at cost of production in Switzerland, about 1-2 and 1-4 their value that same quality instruments could be sold for in this country. They are mostly of the large and medium size, and with few exceptions of High Class Musical Boxes as sold in Geneve, far superior to the ordinary instruments generally sold in this country, and need only to be seen or heard to be appreciated. Musical Boxes with Bells Drums, Castanets, Celestial Voices, Mandoline Diva-Harmonie, Overture, Tremelo-Piccolo, Sublime-Harmonie, Harp-Zither attachment, etc., also 2 and 3 main springs, playing from 10 to 50 minutes by one winding. Musical Albums. Circular on application.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers,

Ste, Croix & Geneve, Switzerland.

SALESROOMS:

1020 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.



C. F. MERTZ

BAKER,

corner Washington and Pond Sts., has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call.

Highest Cash Price Paid For

Rags, Paper, Old Books, Etc., Etc.

And called for at residence. Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 1209 North Second Street,

East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of Umbrellas.

DR. THOMAS,

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Gaide. Over 80,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

912 Walnut Street, (South Side),

Philadelphia

FROM MARKET STREET TO FILBERT,

AN ENTIRE BLOCK,

IS FILLED WITH DRY GOODS,

Selected Carefully by Experts in the Best Markets of the World

This Huge Array of Stuffs Aggregates in Value Considerably more than

A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

AND IS DIVIDED AMONG

THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS

In Which are Contained Everything Needed in

Wearing Apparel

FOR

Ladies and Children,

And Everything Coming Under the Head of

HOUSEFURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Few such exhibits as this are made in the country. None can surpass it in attractiveness, variety and interest. The almost perfect system to which the business is reduced, insures the most prompt, careful and economical service of all patrons.

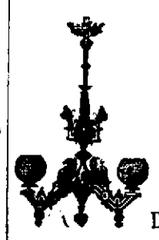
The prices are beyond controversy as low as the goods can be conveyed from producer to consumer, as all methods of cheapening prices are in vogue known to the most exact business science. On moderation of prices, primarily, has the success of the house been based, and success has furnished facilities for still further lowering of prices, while giving the additional advantages of convenience, comfort and despatch in all transactions.

There is no reason why all who desire should not share in the advantages which are offered by this great mart of fashion and of use.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.—S. W. Cor. Eighth & Filbert Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.



GEO. S. STONE & SON,

NO. 16 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,

GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,

GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.

Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skilful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES.—C. W. & J. Pearce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.

☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882.

CHRISRMAS PRESENTS,

HOLIDAY OFFERS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER AN

ESTEY ORGAN OR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO.

Special low prices given organs—from $30 up—every instrument is fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you cannot call, be sure to write for catalogue before buying elsewhere

Address or call upon

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER,

Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa.

American Watch and Clock Depot,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES

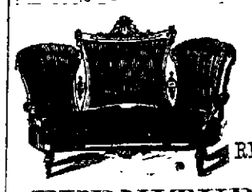
Look at some of the Prices

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $22; GENT'S SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1 00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 00 up

A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skilful manner.

S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.



IVINS & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

RELIABLE GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET

AT RIGHT PRICES

SUBSTANTIALS and LUXURIES

For the Table.

Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.

EDWARD H. FOSTER.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,

NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL.

TEETH extracted without pain. Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salivation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, 8 to 4. Out of office on Second day.

NOTICE!

J. H. Bostwick

Has resumed work at

HIS GALLERY,

COR. MILL & POND STREETS.

NEW STYLES OF PICTURES

will be made to keep up with the improvements of the times. Prompt attention to business and prompt delivery of pictures will be observed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday. March 9, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York– Arrives 7 00 and 11:15 A. M , and 7 36 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M , 4 00 and 6 40 P M

Philadelphia—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M , and 4 00, 5.00 and 8:00 P. M. Closes 5 15 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30 and 6 30 P. M

Doylestown, Newtown, &c —Arrives 11 30 A M. Closes 12 00 M

Oxford Valley, Fallsington and Emilie—Arrives 10 00 A M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

Belvidere, Tullytown, Penn Valley and Morrisville Arrives 1 00 P. M, Closes 7 55 A. M.

Trenton — Arrives 10 00 A. M and 4 00 and 1 30 P M Closes 8 00 A M , and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

Western—Arrives 10 00 A. M

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.40.
W B BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.—For Kensington Depot 6 51, 7.21, 8 21, and 9 41 A M , 12 51, 3.21, 4 11, 6.16, and 7 21 P M. Sundays – 12 55, 5.24 P.M

For Broad Street Station —2.13 5 20, 6 30, 6 51, 7 21, 7 50, 8 21, 9 41, 10.47, A. M., 12.51, 1.53, 3 04, 3 21, 4 11, 6 16, 7 04, 7 21, 9 26, 11 18 P.M. Sundays –5 20, A M , 12 25, 5 21, 5.16, P.M

From Philadelphia.–From Kensington Depot, 6 55, 7 55, 8 10, 10 30, A M , 1 10, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, and 6 15, P. M Sundays–9.00, A M , 2 15 P. M

From Broad Street Station –12 01 Night, 6 15, 6 50, 7 15, 8 30, 10 00, 11 00 A M 12 01 Noon 2 00, 3 25, 4 10, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 30, 6 35, 7 30, 8 00, and 8 35 P M Sundays –7 30, 8.30, and 8 45 A M., 2 00, 6.00, 7 00 and 8 00 P M.

For Trenton –12. 54, 7.28, 9 16, 11 00, 11 44 A M., 12.48, 2 56, 4.18, 5.17, 5 36, 6.27, 6.43, 7 29, 8.39, 9 14 P. M, Sundays.—6.16, 8 49 A.M., 5 00, P M

From Trenton.–1.55, 6 30, 7.00, 8.00, 9 20, 10 28 A M , 12 30, 1 15, 2 48, 3 00, 3.45, 5 55, 6.17, 7 00, 8.05, 10 57 P M Sundays –12 01, 5 00, P M

For New York –12 51, 7 28, 9 16, 11 44 A. M., 5 36, 6 4., 8.39 P. M., Sundays.–9.15 A.M.

From New York –12 10, 8 30, 11 10 A M., 1.00, 6 00, 7 00, 9 00 P M

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

Columbia –For Philadelphia, 7 30 A M
" From Philadelphia, 2 00 P. M.
Twilight –For Philadelphia, 7 30 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 12 M
Gem –For Philadelphia, 8 00 A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
" For Bordentown, 5 P. M

For the Time Table of the Edwin Forrest, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

—Council meets on next Monday evening

—The Star Mills started up on Monday afternoon.

—Water will be let into the canal about April 1st.

—Edward Banes left Bristol on Monday last for Montana.

—It cost Bucks county $1,314.90 to pay her election officers for the spring election.

—The Medical Association of Southern Bucks County will meet next Tuesday, in Trenton, N. J.

—The next meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North will be held at Doylestown, April 18.

—The old building of the Hook and Ladder Company will be sold at 2 o'clock P. M , next Wednesday.

—Charles H. Fenton purchased the Tilton Webster property at public sale, on Friday last, for $5,575.

—Several Jews, who lately arrived in this country from Russia, are learning the tobacco business in Quakertown.

—Ten shares of Bristol Improvement Company stock will be sold at public sale, at the Farmer's National Bank, next Tuesday.

—The Sunday school choir of the Methodist church, assisted by members of the school, are preparing for a concert to take place March 22.

—There has been a little delay in putting the electric light in the Star Mills. The work will probably be completed the early part of next week.

—A base ball nine has been organized in Bristol for the season of 1882. It is composed of five men of the Keystone nine of last year, and four new members.

—Dr. H. Pursell has purchased of Messrs. Taylor & Baker the strip of ground between the turnpike and the cemetery, containing about three acres, for $1,000.

—John Ridgeway has rented the old carpet factory on Dorrance street, next the railroad. He is going into the business of extracting cotton and other vegetable fibre from wool.

—Rev. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chester, is expected to preach at the Baptist Church, Bristol, Sunday morning and evening. All are cordially invited.

—Friends and acquaintances of the family of the late Rev. Dr. Cunningham, were made sorrowful last Sunday morning by the announcement from the pulpit of the Methodist Church, that a telegram had been received, stating that the wife of S. Bennett Cunningham, Dr. Cunningham's son, was dead. Young Mrs. Cunningham made many friends during her residence in Bristol, and a number of them attended her funeral yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia.

—Bristol Improvement Company stock seems to be in active demand without sellers. The current price appears to be about ten per cent. above par, and but limited quantities are now to had at that. We understand that several large blocks have recently been taken by parties outside of Bristol, to be held as an investment, which is not surprising, as seven per cent. stocks with the apparent security that this possesses are not plenty. The GAZETTE has frequently called the attention of its readers to the value of this stock as a security, but it seems that Bristol investors have allowed a great deal of it to slip away from them.

—It will not be a long period of time before the Pennsylvania Railroad will have the four tracks between Philadelphia and New York. The work between Trenton and Schenck's station is progressing very rapidly. In Bristol the laying of the new tracks will make important changes in some of the property along the line of the road below the canal bridge. Men have been at work for several weeks preparing for laying the foundations for a new bridge across the canal, and have got so far along as to be laying the stone to form the abutments. The tracks will be straightened wherever possible, and it is not at all likely, unless a change is made in the plans, that the present railroad station will be abandoned. We are informed that the new tracks will run in front of the station the same as the old ones. It is said to be the intention of the Railroad Company to fill up the flats on the Bunker hill property purchased by them.

"Sister Dora Memorial."

Some two years since there was published both in England and this country the life of a remarkable woman—Sister Dora. It would be needless to give to the readers of the GAZETTE at this time an extended account of the life of this self-sacrificing and devoted woman, for the sketch of her life by Miss Longsdale was read quite extensively in Bristol, but to those who have not seen the book we would say get it from the Bristol Library, as it is so well worth reading. Our readers will see by the accompaning letter that there is an active effort in England to raise sufficient funds to erect and endow a convalescent's home, as a memorial to Sister Dora.

THE CLOSE, LICHFIELD, ENGLAND,
DECEMBER, 1881.

Having been assured that many persons in the United States feel a sincere and sympathetic affection for the memory of that self-sacrificing and brave woman who was known in her philanthropic work as "Sister Dora," I, her biographer, invite those of her readers who feel that they owe strength, light and encouragement to so marked an example of intelligent Christian heroism, to contribute the small sum of one shilling (English) toward the building of a convalescent home, as a tribute to her worthy work, its name to be the "Sister Dora Memorial." The profits on the sale of this little book in Great Britain have reached twelve hundred pounds sterling. This with one hundred and eighty pounds sterling presented by various friends interested in the work, and the gift of a healthy and conveniently located site, assures the erection of the memorial; but with this small sum of money its size will be too limited an honor to this noble woman's memory. The sale of the book in America has greatly exceeded its sale in Great Britain, which assures me of the sympathy Sister Dora has elicited there, and I invite this subscription, believing many Americans will consider it a privilege to create for themselves a personal interest in this memorial, and thus increase its benevolent uses. Friends may forward aggregated sums of their contributions to E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, 713 Broadway, New York, who have kindly consented to receive American moneys for this fund. Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, of 122 West Forty-second street, New York, will answer any inquiries in regard to the "Sister Dora Memorial." MARGARET LONSDALE.

It is hoped that there are in Bristol some at least of those who read her biography who will be willing to contribute the amount asked—twenty-five cents, though larger amounts would not be refused. In order to make it easy for those in Bristol to aid this eminently worthy object, Mrs. John K. Wildman will receive any moneys for this purpose, and forward to the proper authorities. We would also say that we believe the moneys collected in America are to be used in endowing free American beds in the proposed home. We trust there will be a liberal response to this appeal.

Some New Books.

The following named books have been added to the Bristol Library: History of the English Colonies in America, H. C. Lloyd; A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers, Thoreau; Baddeck, C. Dudley Warner; Walter Savage Landor (English Men of Letter Series), Sidney Colvin; Haroun Alraschid, E. H. Palmer; Captain John Smith, C. Dudley Warner, Washington Irving, C. Dudley Warner; Martin Luther (New Plutarch Series), J. H. Treadwell; The Young Nimrods in North America, Thomas W Knox; Early Spring in Massachusetts, H. D. Thoreau; Faith and Freedom, Stopford A Brooke, The Theistic Argument as Affected by Recent Theories, J. Lewis Diman, D. D.; Scotch Sermons, 1880; A Short History of Art, Julia B. De-Forest; A Fair Barbarian, Francis H. Burnett; A Fearful Responsibility, W. D. Howells; Old Curiosity Shop, Charles Dickens; The Talisman, Scott; Fair France, Miss Mulock; Baby Rue, No Name Series, Toby Tyler, Jos. Otis; The Burgomaster's Wife, Geo. Ebers, Egyptian Princess, 2 vol., Geo. Ebers; Uarda, 2 vol., Geo. Ebers; A Question, Geo. Ebers; The Sisters, Geo. Ebers, The Emperor, 2 vol., Geo. Ebers.

Pure Milk.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It is the fashion now-a-days to ventilate all public and private grievances in the public prints, and knowing of no other way to do so I would ask you to call the attention of the Borough authorities, the Town Council, I suppose, to the very great grievance suffered by the housekeepers of this town in the matter of the milk supply.

In the first place the supply is inadequate, a matter which is doubtless beyond the power of Council to remedy; but this very inadequacy produces a deterioration of quality, which is the most serious objection, and which I think is a proper subject of legislation by the authorities. I don't know what power they have in the matter, but I know that it is regulated in other towns and cities, and I think, Mr. Editor, if you would call the attention of Council to this subject, they might conclude to appoint a milk inspector, or prescribe such suitable regulations as would secure a reasonable supply of the *pure article* to yours, in lacteous trouble,

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Musical Entertainment.

At the Bristol Seminary, on last Thursday evening, a musical soiree was given by the pupils of the school, at which a number of invited guests were present. The entertainment was a very enjoyable one, and the scholars showed a degree of proficiency that must be highly satisfactory to their parents and friends. The program of the evening was as follows:

PIANO SOLO—Concert Polka; Jennie Silbert.
PIANO SOLO—Grandmother's Dance, Sylvia S. Hellings.
PIANO SOLO—Rondo, Margie Grider
PIANO DUET—Schottische; Mabel Corson
VOCAL SOLO—The Day is Done; Mary S. Greene
PIANO SOLO—Valse, Clara Hough.
PIANO SOLO—Lucia di Lammermoor; Ida M. Hendrickson.
PIANO SOLO—The Mountain Stream, Kate Lawrence.
PIANO DUET—Martha; Sylvia S. Hellings and Annie B. Hoguet.
PIANO SOLO—Bohemian Girl, Alice B. Lee.
PIANO SOLO—Caprice; Josie Negus.
PIANO SOLO—Good Bye, Little Ship, Meta Grundy.
PIANO SOLO—Impromptu; Marie Wilkinson.
PIANO SOLO—The Streamlet, Annie B. Hoguet.
PIANO SOLO—The Midsummer Night's Dream; Mary S. Greene.

—Catching crows near Burlington, N. J., for the purpose of using them at shooting matches, is said to be a profitable job. The crow is one of the easiest birds to hit on the wing, and to thus wantonly destroy this friend of the farmer is a species of cruelty that should not be tolerated.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Mrs. Harriet Bell, a widow lady, about 36 years of age, was murdered at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the hallway of her residence, No. 5 Kirkland street, Boston, by a strange man some fifty years old. Kirkland street is a small, narrow street. running from Pleasant street to Indiana place, just along the line of the Boston and Albany railroad, and near the Tremont street bridge. Mrs. Bell was a tailoress by trade, an industrious woman who lived very quietly, and apparently devoted all her energies to keeping her house respectably, and to bring up her daughter in a proper way. She was a member of Emmanuel Church, on Cortes street, which is an Episcopalian establishment of ritualistic tendencies. Mrs. Bell arose Tuesday morning about 7:30 o'clock, and after building a fire called her daughter. She then went out to get some milk, which she procured at the bakery of Mr. C. G. Brown, at the corner of Pleasant street. On her way back she was followed by a tall, middle-aged man, with a sandy mustache, but no beard, wearing a long blue overcoat and a round top hat. When she got within two doors of her house the stranger spoke to her, whereupon she stepped back to allow him to pass on, but he remained by her side. She moved on to her own door, when he said, "Get in there." She replied, "Get along about your business. I don't know you." She stepped up to the door, opened it, and was about to go in when the stranger rudely pushed her in and followed after her. In the hall he struck her with a knife in the neck, inflicting a deep wound, from which the blood spurted quite profusely. She fell forward against the foot of the stairs and screamed aloud, "Help, murder!"

Mrs. Fuller and a Mrs. Lambert, and Willa, the murdered woman's little daughter, came rushing down stairs in time to see the retreating form of the assailant as he closed the front door. They lifted Mrs. Bell into an upright position, took her into the front room, and after placing her in a chair sent for a doctor. Inside of three minutes she fell over and died, having never spoken a word or given a sign to indicate that she knew what had happened or who was her murderer.

—Over two years ago, a tramp named Clark knocked at the door of the farmhouse occupied by Mrs. P. W. Sage, a very pretty and quite wealthy young widow, living near Keyport, Monmouth county, N. J. He was given food and employment, and stayed at the farm for a long time. Finally, as the season waned, the tramp took the road again and was not seen in the vicinity of Keyport for two years. One day, a few months since, a well-dressed gentleman called at the residence of the charming widow and made himself known. It was the tramp, who had turned over a new leaf. He stayed a few weeks, and was finally married to Mrs. Page, and has now settled for life on the farm. The matter has created considerable comment in the northern part of Monmouth county, for the young widow is well-connected and in possession of considerable property When Clark left the employ of Mrs. Page he went immediately to the gold fields of Arizona, and is reported to have made money.

—A bit of school law, of particular interest at the present time, when new directors have just been chosen, is the following: "That it shall not be lawful for the county superintendents, directors, or controllers or the other persons officially connected with the common school system, to become agents for the sale of any school books, maps, charts, school apparatus or stationery, or to receive compensation for such sale, in any manner whatsoever, and any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine or imprisonment. That it shall not be lawful for any director or president of any school board in this Commonwealth to be interested in the furnishing of books or any other supplies for said schools."

—A young man in Denver, Col., while engaged in repairing an electric lamp, mounted a high step-ladder, and, with a wire in each hand, was about to connect the circuit when the current was turned on The shock completely paralyzed him, and he fell backward off the ladder. He has brought a suit for damages against the company, and the trial will be an interesting one. He claims that the current was turned on before the usual time, which the company denies. One side of his face is still paralyzed, and the doctors think it will remain so the rest of his life.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post-office, Wednesday, March 8, 1882: J. W. Cawley, Dayton Campbell, Lewis Carter, Emily Chase, S. C. Case, W. R. Gillingham, Anthony G. Girton, Mrs. Kate Holt, Bath street, Master Joseph Horn, Caspar Leipold, Miss Ally Leiton, George Margerum, Miss A. McDonald, Patrick McLoughlin, James Patterson, Mary Stremback, Katie Smith, Mr. E. E. Smith, John Thompson, Wm. J. Thomasson, Frank Ward, Wm. Woodington, George Yates.

—All Byberry was agog yesterday because of the discovery within her territory of a mad dog. After scouring all about that vicinity, the animal was finally killed. No information of any persons being bitten by the dog has been received.

—There will be a public religious debate at Doylestown on Friday evening, on the authenticity of the Bible. The participants are Rev. A. R. Horne, of Allentown, and B. F. Underwood, of Boston

—A dispatch from Omaha states that the belief is spreading throughout Utah that Brigham Young is not dead, but will appear in the flesh if the anti-Mormon movement becomes very general.

—The lord mayor of London advises the unemployed in London to emigrate to Canada.

—A false charge of stealing 25 cents drove an Illinois girl insane.

POISONING DWELLING HOUSES.

A timely and important meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held the other evening to consider certain domestic causes of disease and death. The paper of the evening was by Mr. Charles F. Wingate, on "Practical Points in Plumbing," and the unsanitary condition of most city houses was discussed by Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Willard Parker Professor Doremus, and others. Introducing the essayist, Dr. Barker spoke at considerable length upon the very general prevalence of disease traceable to bad plumbing, and of frequent loss of life in consequence of defective pipes and the absence of traps in sewer connections.

Mr. Wingate described some of the more common and disastrous defects in plumbing and the means for detecting and correcting them.

HOW AND WHERE TO LOOK FOR DEFECTIVE PLUMBING.

"The first point," he said, "is how to examine a house. Every part of the plumbing must be exposed to view or tested, and things are usually found different from what they have been represented. The peppermint test is one of the first. An ounce of oil of peppermint in a pail of water is poured into the openings of the plumbing fixtures at the upper part of the house. If the smell of peppermint escapes by a leak this shows that sewer gas would also escape. A second point is the quality of the details of the plumbing work. A single portion of the work, one joint of pipe, will tell a practical plumber the capacity of the workman. If a house is deficient in its minor details, it will be found generally bad. A direct leak from a pipe will be shown by holding a candle near it. The practised nose can tell a leak in a short time, and by the density of the smell from a roof pipe it can be learned whether there is a trap in the pipe to the sewer. The sanitray engineer goes first to the cellar and looks at the sources of damp. These are manifold both in city and country; rain and snow blow in; there is a leakage from the water pipes and areas, and there is the refrigerator waste. I visited a house in Boston where all the rain water and refrigerator waste were soaking into the soil, and the house, in addition, was on low made-ground on the Back Bay. I saw here a novel phenomenon; the ground was so damp that the whole yard was covered with a fine moss. Dangerous as this dampness was, it was hard to convince the occupant, because there had been no sickness in the house, and the owner considered me an impostor.

"Another source of danger is from broken or leaky underground drains. Most houses have underground drains which are made of tiles laid by ignorant workmen, and I have seldom or never found a drain which was not in a defective condition. Even in Memphis the new drains were not absolutely tight, on account of the extra pitch in some cases, and of breaks. Then the soil becomes saturated with the worst kind of sewage. In Boston I have found many drain pipes without proper pitch or flush. Some pitched toward the houses instead of the sewers; others were choked with grease, or there were no sewer connections at all. The plumber sometimes ran the drain over a rock, up and down, or ended it on one side, continuing on the other, or connected two sections of six-inch pipe by a four-inch pipe. A break or stoppage means such a deadly deposit of sewage as accumulated under a house I examined near Murray Hill. It was taken by a family last spring, who, in a few months, nearly all fell sick. The gentleman said that on opening the register in his bedroom he was almost choked by a peculiar ammonical smell. Nothing but iron pipes with lead joints properly coupled, and carried along the cellars in sight or in trenches easily accessible, should be used."

SOURCES OF SEWAGE POISON.

After mentioning the risks arising from undrained made land and lands lying near the water level, Mr. Wingate traced the history of plumbing evils in New York city from the introduction of Croton water and the necessary development of the sewer system. In 1849 there were only 72 miles of sewers in New York; now there are 341 miles. Many of the first sewers were only sewers in name, having been laid to carry off kitchen waste alone. They were merely rough stone drains uncemented and open, so that when used to receive sewage they rapidly polluted the soil, and became simply store houses of sewage. Down to a very late date many of the sewers of New York were constructed of inferior material and imperfectly laid. Badly burned bricks, bogus cement, and sand that was half loam were used in making them, while, especially under Ring rule, the contractors who laid them executed their work in the cheapest and most culpable manner. Few of the best sewers are really tight, while the majority leak at every joint, and thus the whole system is an enormous source of soil pollution.

HOW FOUL AIR PASSES THROUGH WALLS.

Mr. Wingate's paper was followed by a number of experimental illustrations of the permeability of brick and stone by these obtrusive and poisonous gases, and of the ease with which some gases pass through water. The experiments were made by Dr. Doremus, who said, "What must we do, if we have these gases in our sewers? If these are cut off from our houses by water traps, it does no good; the gases will pass through the water. We must have chemicals in the trap that will decompose the gases. Chlorine is the great agent, the 'ring breaker,' that will decompose hydrogen gas and every form of poison. Suppose there is a case of scarlet fever in the house, and the walls become impregnated with the poison. Chlorine or some other gas should be generated that will decompose the poison on the wall. In 1865 the ship Atlanta arrived at this port with a number of cholera patients. Sixty of her passengers had already died. At the request of the Health Physician of the city, and by the authority of Mayor Gunther and Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, the Atlanta and all other vessels entering the Narrows were treated with chlorine. bromine and other active agents. This was so effective that not a single case of cholera occured in New York or its vicinity.

"Dr. Agnew has informed me that about thirty years ago the north wing of the old New York hospital became unfit for use in consequence of its walls having become saturated with disease through the reception of a large number of ship-fever patients. Ventilation was tried but in vain. The walls were scraped, but many of the workmen sickened and one at least died. At the Lincoln County Hospital, in England, the walls became magazines of disease in the same way. They were gutted and replastered, but it did no good. They then were treated according to the Hebraic system, and torn down to the very foundation. A few years ago certain wards in Bellevue Hospital were found impure, causing pyæmia. At the request of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, I attempted to purify them by the use of chlorine gas. I generated nearly three tons of this in these wards during many weeks. Every few months now the chlorine treatment, in a less vigorous form, is employed.

"Dr. James R. Wood stated, three years after the commencement of this treatment, that no case of pyæmia had originated in the wards since it had been adopted. I think we are warranted in saying that owing to the porous character of all walls and the decomposing power of certain gases, we can purify not only the walls but the very stones of any edifice, if only the treatment is heroic.

Dr. Willard Parker recited the experience of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital when the ship fever prevailed in 1846. The death rate was fearful, yet the hospital became so crowded that many patients had to be treated in tents under trees in the yard. Nearly all the unhoused patients recovered. Similarly, when a ship load of infected people were driven ashore at Perth Amboy, though nearly every case on shipboard resulted in death, not one of the sick exposed to the weather, under canvas shelters, failed to recover. It was a foul-air disease, and fresh air cured it. Dr. Parker added:

"We are living in the wrong kind of buildings, and everything is wrong. Previous to the introduction of Croton water into this city, I don't remember a single case of diphtheria. There were numerous cases of croup, and some which resembled diphtheria, now and then. It is a disease which depends on malaria, or bad air. It attacks families and goes through all the members. I had a friend, a physician, who depended on his cellar for all the air for his furnace. His six children were all stricken with this disease, and all of them died. And there are cases of that description everywhere. I say that if we have diphtheria, there is something wrong about our sewers. If I were to build a house, I would not have it connected in any way with a sewer. I should construct a sort of annex, where I should have all the sewers, closets, and all the pipes of the houses. I suppose most of you would object to having a vault filled with dead bodies a few yards from your house, and connected with it by a pipe. Yet this is practically what we do with our sewers. Water is no protection from them—from the germs of poison which generate and live in the foul air."

Pertinent remarks were also made by Drs. Vanderpoel and Janeway. Speaking of the portability of diphthetric poison, the latter mentioned a remarkable case in his own practice. A child had died from diphtheria in a fine house in Brooklyn, and the parents with two others went South. At Palatka the trunks were unpacked, and there was taken out for a child a toy rabbit which the dead child had used for a plaything. in three days the child was taken with diphtheria, of which there were no other cases there, and in five days was dead; and the other child, a few weeks later, succumbed to the disease at a place in the interior of Florida where diphtheria had been unknown. The germs were conveyed by the rabbit and in the clothing.

—The "packing" business is believed to be increasing more rapidly in Maine than in any other State. There are as many as sixty-one corn-canning establishments located there, with an average production of about 11,350,000 cans. The packing of fish promises to become the most important industry. Last year it is estimated that 1,500,000 cans of lobster, 750,000 cans of mackerel, and 350,000 cans of clams were thus preserved. The "sardine" business—the packing of young menhaden in oil and spices—is assuming vast proportions. About eighteen establishments are engaged in it, and millions of boxes are sent to domestic and foreign markets.

—A paper has been discovered in the archives of Venezuela, dated 1780, which gives an historical summary of early projects for piercing the Isthmus of Panama. The first goes back to the reign of Philip II. of Spain, who, at the instigation of the Viceroy of the Indies, sent certain French engineers to investigate on the spot the feasibility of the undertaking. Their report was altogether adverse, and thereupon Philip II. threatened the penalty of death against whoever should again bring up the project.

—The sensation picture at the forthcoming Royal Academy will be Frith's "Private View Day at the Academy." Painters, poets, and bigwigs of all classes are portrayed. The President of the Academy is talking to "the lady of the brightest eyes in England," Lady Lonsdale. Browning, Gladstone, Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Langtry are among the portraits.

—Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, has accepted the invitation tendered him by the Corporal Skelley Post, G. A. R., to deliver the memorial address at Gettysburg, Pa., on Decoration Day.

☞Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.

FALLS TOWNSHIP, Feb. 25, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—The spring elections are over and the successful candidates are happy. As usual the "ring" in our township have "swept the field." The nominations of the Republican party are about equivalent to an election, and in order to gain their purposes the "clique," or "ring," make a regular rule to call and hold the primary meetings or conventions *after dark*, thus making it very inconvenient for voters to attend who live at a distance, especially elderly people, and when the roads are bad and nights dark. The most of the other districts hold their primaries in the afternoon, and I cannot see why our township should be an exception. It is a season of the year when farmers are at leisure, and able to devote a half day to select proper candidates to fill the township offices.

To see how this thing works, it is only necessary to notice the result. The nominating convention was held at Fallsington, nearly six miles from the lower end of the township, and of the nineteen offices to be filled, seven are administered by residents of Fallsington, and five others within one mile and less of said village, while seven only are, no doubt grudgingly, conferred upon the whole of the rest of the township. Now such a gobbling up of the township offices by one little village may be very correct in the estimation of some people, but they will not meet the views of those who desire to have FAIRPLAY.

—Edwin Shalter, a leading attorney and politician, died in Tuckerton, Pa., yesterday, of an overdose of morphia.

[Evansville (Ind.) Journal]

Mr. Frank S. Mueller, 925 W. Franklin street, cited to a *Journal* reporter the case of Mr. Henry Rhenick, who for four years suffered with rheumatism, which was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

MESSRS. ELY BROS., Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.—A few days ago I saw a lady who had used your Cream Balm for Catarrh, and had found more relief in one bottle than from all other remedies she had tried. I enclose $1 for two bottles. Yours respectfully, James Hitchen, M. D., Providence, R. I. Price 50 cents.

Mother Died of Salt Rheum.

J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Remedies.

☞Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parson's Exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PURSELL'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

MARRIED.

WILKINSON—MILLER.—February 19th, 1882, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson and Miss Mary Miller, all of Bristol.

STURMFELS—CANNING.—March 5th, 1882, by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Charles Sturmfels of Bristol, and Ella Canning, of Burlington county, N. J.

DIED.

LOUDERBOUGH.—On the 9th instant, Frederic Louderbough, aged 71 years. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Mill street.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Philadelphia, March 5th, 1882, Kate, wife of S. Bennett Cunningham, and daughter-in-law of the late Rev. James Cunningham, in the 31st year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE

REAL ESTATE

OF CATHERINE L. PETTIT.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1882, on the premises, all that certain DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situated on Cedar street between Walnut and Franklin streets, in the Borough of Bristol. The lot is 28 feet front by 140 feet deep, to twelve feet public alley. The house is 28 feet front with three rooms on first floor and back shed, and three rooms on second floor, with a good well of water in back yard. This property is in a good neighborhood, and a nice home for any person wishing to purchase a home for themselves.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on the day of sale by C. S. BAILEY,
Agent for Catherine L. Pettit.

WM. KINSEY, Auct.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY STOCK AT PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at Public Sale at the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., Ten Shares of the Bristol Improvement Company Stock. It will be sold any part or the whole to suit purchasers.
ELIZA WILT.

WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday, 10,	2½	P.M.	Friday, 10,	8	A.M.
Saturday, 11,	Don't go.		Saturday, 11,	8½	A.M.
Monday, 13,	7	A.M.	Monday, 13,	11	A.M.
Tuesday, 14,	8	A.M.	Tuesday, 14,	12	M.
Wedn'day, 15	8½	A.M.	Wedn'day, 15,	12½	P.M.
Thursday, 16,	9	A.M.	Thursday, 16,	1	P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.

On and after Thursday, February 16th, Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence' touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Florence at 3 P. M.; Bristol, 3.30 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER,

ON and after Wednesday, Feb. 15th, the Steamboat John A. Warner, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Very Busy Corner.

Thanks by the thousand to the excellent people who have sent us such loads of customers this year. Old friends are certainly remembering old friends.

Not in all the twenty-three years that the old corner has been a busy place, has it been busier than these days, when all our own manufactured goods are in such demand.

There may have been one or two busier times, such as the "Executor's Sale," but this winter is a good match of Oak Hall's best times, and the splendid stock we are now displaying surpasses those of past years.

Ask to see the $12 Heavy Skeleton Overcoat with fancy back. It is a great bargain.

We expect to-day to have every part of our stock in complete condition.

IN THE MEN'S DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE BOYS' DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Celebrated Clothing

MADE AND SOLD BY

A. C. YATES & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Finds an extended patronage each succeeding season, furnishing comfortable evidence that the people are satisfied ONLY with the Superior-Made Clothing which can be had of us without any additional cost.

SEND FOR OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SAMPLES.

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.
MONEY REFUNDED.

BEATTY'S



ORGANS

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or Ebonized Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for music, Handles and Rollers for moving, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, a NEW AND NOVEL REEDBOARD (patented) will give as much music as 14 COMMON ORGANS. No other maker dare build this organ (it is patented) ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a month, demand increasing. ☞Factory working DAY and by 350 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to fill orders

☞Price, Boxed, Delivered on board Cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only **$90**

If after one year's use you are not satisfied return Organ, will promptly refund money with interest.

COME AND EXAMINE THE INSTRUMENT

in person. Five Dollars ($5) allowed to pay expenses if you buy, come any way, you are welcome. Free Coach with polite attendants meets all trains. Other Organs $30, $40, $50 up. Pianofortes $125 to $1600
☞*Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free.*

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DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Fraser's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

7 PER CENT. NET.

Security from three to six Times the Loan without the Buildings.

Interest Semi-Annual. Nothing ever been lost. 27th year of residence and 8th in the business. Send for particulars if you have money to loan.

N. B.—Costs advanced, interest kept up, and principal guaranteed in case of foreclosure.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON,
Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul. Minn.

ALABASTINE!

FOR FINISHING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

Is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable discovery, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not for sale in your neighborhood, send to SEELEY BROS., 19 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for sample card and testimonials.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowel & Co , 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. ☞100-page pamphlet, 25c.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.

BRISTOL, PA.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

SMALL FRUITS AND ALL NURSERY PRODUCTS.

Send for a Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue of fifty-six pages, just issued, that will be mailed free to all applicants.

WILLIAM H. MOON,
GLENWOOD NURSERIES,
Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

PEREMPTORY SALE

Of the Frame Building recently occupied by the America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, at the corner of Pond and Mulberry streets, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH OF MARCH, 1882, at 2 o'clock sharp

Terms, $10 at close of sale, the balance before the building is removed. Building to be removed on or before April 1st, 1882

By order of Borough Council.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
L. A. HOGUET, }

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to noon of FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, 1882, for printing in book form 200 copies of the charters and ordinances of the Borough of Bristol. Said books to be printed on first-class book paper, crown octavo—small pica type with agate marginal notes, and to be bound in cloth, ordinary library style. Privilege reserved of rejecting any or all bids.

CHAS. E. SCHEIDE,
Chairman Ordinance Committee.

FOR RENT.

THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, CORNER OF MILL AND WOOD STREETS, known as WOOD'S CASH STORE. The only stand in the county where a large and lucrative strictly cash trade has been established. Apply to or address,
J. H. WOOD, Bristol, Pa.

TO RENT.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING known as No 63 Mill street, formerly occupied by Peters' Drug Store. For terms, etc., call at PETERS' Drug Store, 61 Millstreet

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street.
JOSHUA PEIRCE

PIANO TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington all can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Great chance for housekeepers and others to lay in needed goods at less than wholesale prices.

All colors zephyrs and wools, 7 cents per ounce; Hand made school hoods, 25 cents; Elegant dress goods, 8, 10, 13 cents per yard; Hair pins, 1 cent package; Best skirt braid, 4 cents. pins, 2 cents paper; pearl buttons, 3 and 4 cents a dozen, Kid gloves, 20 cents pair, Fine tumblers, 31 cents a dozen, Lamp chimneys, 3 cents; Glass sets, six pieces, 35 cents; Pie plates, 2 cents, or 20 cents a dozen; Castor bottles, 5 cents; Dinner plates, 4 and 5 cents; Fire shovels, 5 cents; Small spades, 25 cents, large steel axe, with handle, 70 cents; Wash basins, 5 and 10 cents, dust pans, 5 and 10 cents; Best white varnish, 37 cents per quart; Pure neats foot oil, 20 cents per quart; Wash powder, 10 cents dozen packs. Call early if you want the choice of bargains. Fine butter, 35 cents; splendid flavor Rio coffee, 16 cents. Everything at or nearly cost. No reasonable offers refused. Stock and fixtures for sale, and store to rent. WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol, Pa.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

HAVING RENTED MY STORE I WILL SELL at greatly reduced rates my entire stock consisting of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, AND GROCERIES.

These goods must be sold before the 1st of April, as I then give possession of my store.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

H. A. BAILEY,
CORNER RADCLIFFE AND DORRANCE STS., BRISTOL.

BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,

Corner of Radcliffe and Market Streets,

Opposite Post Office.

DEPOT FOR MILK CANS

STOVES,

Custom Made TIN WARE, 8 and 10 cents goods, &c., &c.

TIN ROOFING

done at the lowest prices for cash. Ordered work in TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a Call.

THOMAS BARNARD.

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington st

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions

consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL, PA.

W. GRACE,
No. 76 Mill Street, Bristol,

WILL SELL TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL, A LARGE STOCK OF

Wall Papers

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD WHITE BACK PAPER TEN CENTS.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

A. WEIR GILKESON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Effected at reasonable rates, in good Companies.
Property rented and sold.
Money to Loan on First Mortgage in convenient amounts.
Surveying and Conveyancing.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ODDS AND ENDS.

A young lady who was squeezed between two freight cars says it felt just like trying on a pair of new corsets.

A Vermont couple married after a courtship of twelve years, during which time the bride's father has put seven sets of hinges on the front gate.

From the Lafayette Leader.
A man who lived out to Dun D
Remarked that he never could C
A good reason Y
A yellow cat's I
So extended at midnight should B.

An old man, with a head as destitute of hair as a watermelon, entered a drug store and told the clerk he wanted a bottle of hair restorer. "What kind of hair restorer do you prefer?" "I reckon I'll have to take a bottle of red hair restorer. That was the color of my hair when I was a boy.

Not only is elephant's milk richer than cow's milk but for dairy purposes the elephant will save a great deal of manual labor and much annoyance. Its tail is so short that while being milked it can keep the flies off without knocking over the dairymaid, and at the same time it can be using its trunk to work the pump.

The discussion of the value of a simple skim milk diet in Bright's disease has been revived. The Hartford *Times* is one of the journals which publishes testimony concerning the effects of the treatment, and it says that a banker of that city who used nothing but thoroughly skimmed milk has fully recovered.

When your wife asks you to post a letter to her mother, inviting her to visit her in a week, carry the letter in your pocket for a month, and then post it without putting any stamp on it. This will insure a clear conscience, as you posted the letter, and it will insure a glad heart, as your mother-in-law will not arrive.

The latest joke about King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, is that he cannot help being a good man. The reason assigned is that his ancestors ate so much missionary in their time that it worked into their system and was transmitted to their descendents. Missionaries who are eaten are, after all, not wasted, it would appear.

An aged negro physician, just dead in St. Louis, doctored for years with the most harmless and worthless of compounds. He habitually prescribed big doses of deadly drugs for his ignorant patients, in the belief that he was practising under a novel system of his own, but the druggist substituted innoxious substances.

Heard in a real estate office: "Fifty dollars a month is a very reasonable rent for such a house; is it in a nice neighborhood?" "Ah! you have very nice neighbors; musical ones too; the young lady next door has just got in a new cabinet organ." "Indeed, well I will take the house if you will pay me $100 a month to live in it.

"Why is it," asked a Philadelphia lady of her physician, "that we have so much sickness here, while the poor families in that narrow court back of the house are all so healthy. They don't get half enough to eat and can't even afford to mend their broken window panes." "That is just it," responded the doctor. "They never have indigestion and always have plenty of fresh air."—*Evening News.*

A prominent citizen, whose idiosyncrasy is that of becoming intoxicated and going to bed with his clothes on, was surprised with the following, the other morning, from his wife: "You were not as drunk as usual, last night, Henry, dear, were you?" "Well, I don't know," says he; "what makes you think so?" "Why," she replied, I see you took your overshoes off before you went to bed."

Mrs. Lewis Chadbourne of Rowley, Mass., is 35 years of age and the mother of fifteen children—eight by her first husband, two of them twins, and seven, born within the past three years, by her second husband: in the first two instances twins and in the last instance, within a day or two, triplets. The second man to marry her needn't go into a cage with six lions and a snake to prove that he possesses courage.—*Boston Post.*

The law of Mississippi requires a license from a county clerk for every marriage. Miss Strayharn's name appeared in two licenses issued on the same day at Longtown, and the question of the legality of the second paper brought the case into notice. Being asked if she had authorized any persons to apply for licenses, she said yes, and explained that, being undecided which of two admirers to choose, she had taken the refusal of both, agreeing to decide between them on the day set for the wedding.

There is a chance that the United States Consular reports for 1881 may bear fruit in Parke County, Ind.,—if ostriches can be called fruit. A number of men, beguiled by the recorded profits of ostrich farms in Australia, are planning to go into the business themselves and have alredy figured out magnificent results, somewhat after the manner of the milkmaid in the spelling-book. They intend to import the eggs and hatch them by artificial means, and are sanguine that the climate of Indiana will be favorable to their enterprise.

It was a New England girl who asked: "Why is it that two souls, mated in the impenetrable mystery of their nativity, float by each other on the ocean currents of existence without being instinctively drawn together, blended and beautified, in the assimilated alembic of eternal love?" That is an easy one. It is because butter is 45 cents a pound, and a good sealskin sacque costs as high as $500. The necessaries of life must experience a fall in price before two souls will readily blend in the assimilated alembic and so forth.

In order to guard against the abuses of charity the plan has been adopted in several places of requiring from the applicants a certain amount of work as a compensation for the aid given. In Boston a "Wayfarers' Lodge" has been provided which will accomodate 150 persons. Connected with it is a wood yard. Every lodger takes a bath, has his clothing cleansed, is provided with a supper, bed and breakfast, and has a task assigned him in the wood yard. Lazy men soon learn to avoid such places, and so the undeserving are sifted out from the deserving.

Ministerial Recommendation.

Jarrettsville, Horford Co., Md., 1879.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has greatly relieved me, and I suffer but little. I am anxious that others should try it. Rev. J. Duey Moore.

Flavor of the Mind.—There is no more interesting spectacle than to see the effects of wit upon the different characters of men; than to observe it expanding caution, relating dignity, unfreezing coldness, teaching age, and care, and pain to smile, extorting reluctant gleams of pleasure from melancholy, and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society, and gradually bringing men nearer to gather, and, like the combined force of wine and oil, giving every man glad heart and a shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit like this is surely the flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes, to enliven the days of men's pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps, over the burning marl."—*Sidney Smith.*

AN UNUSUAL FURORE.

A Recent Excitement Investigated by the Herald and the Results Made Public.

(*Cleveland, O., Herald.*)

A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y. *Democrat and Chronicle* "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and in a few days thereafter we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion stated that for a number of years, up to last June, he had been afflicted with what seemed at first a most mysterious trouble. He felt unaccountably tired at frequent intervals; he had dull and indefinite pains in various parts of his body and head, and was very hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. However, as a physician he thought, and so did his fellow physicians, that he was suffering from malaria.

But yet he grew worse, and was finally obliged to give up a large and lucrative practice. Still he was not conscious of his danger, nor that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon him, although all his organs had become gradually weakened. The symptoms above described continued, accompanied by others of an aggravated nature, and he noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids he was passing, that they were abundant one day and very scanty the next, and were covered with froth, or filled with brick dust sediment. But even then he did not realize his real and alarming condition. At last, however, he was brought face to face with the fact that he was a victim of a most terrible disease, and he made heroic efforts for recobery. He travelled extensively and consulted the best physicians, but they could give him only temporary relief, and that principally in the form of morphine. And so he grew steadily and constantly worse until his life became a torture. His pulse was uncontrollable. He lived wholly by injections, and for six days and nights he had the hiccoughs constantly, which are considered the sure indications of coming death.

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results. He objected at first, but finally consented, and was conscious of an improved condition the first week. His pains gradually disappeared; his stomach resumed digestion; his heart became regular; his headaches disappeared; he had no more chills and fever, or acidity of the stomach; he gained twenty-six pounds in three months, and is a well man to-day, being entirely cured of a most pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren, still as a duty to his fellow men, and according to a vow he made on what he thought was his dying bed, he published a card detailing his illness and remarkable cure. "Since my recovery," he says, "I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the Kidneys.* It has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the life before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common, and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease."

The second article entitled "Excitement in Rochester," was made up of interviews with Dr. Henion himself, who confirmed all said in his card, and also with Mr. H. H. Warner. The latter gentleman did not regard Dr. Henion's case as particularly exceptional, because he had known of very many such cures by the same means in all parts of the land. Kidney diseases, he said, are carrying off tens of thousands every year, while Bright's disease is increasing 250 per cent. a decade, and yet the people do not realize it or seek to check it until too late. He related how a New Orleans medical professor, lecturing on this disease, thinking to show his class what healthy fluids were, subjected some of his own to a chemical test, and although he had no suspicion of it before, discovered that he, too, had the dreaded disease, which proved fatal in less than a year. There was also an interview with the celebrated chemist of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. S. A. Lattimore, who said he had analyzed the remedy which cured Dr. Henion, and found that it was "entirely free from any poisonous deleterious substances."

We have made these condensations in order that all the material facts may be set before our readers. Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject, and wholly verify every statement hitherto made:

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 2. 1882.

Gentlemen: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends. J. B. Henion, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.

Sirs: Acknowledging your favor, duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish. H. H. Warner & Co.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester (N. Y.), *Democrat and Chronicle* of December 31, 1881, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of a preparation manufactured in this city and known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of this remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community is of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particultr.

C. R. Parsons, Mayor, Rochester.
Wm. Purcell, Editor *Union and Advertiser.*
W. D. Shuart, Surrogate, Monroe county.
Edward A. Frost, Clerk Monroe county.
E. B. Fenner, District Attorney Monroe county.
Daniel T. Hunt, Postmaster, Rochester.
J. M. Davy, Ex-Member Congress, Rochester.
John S. Morgan, Special Co. Judge, Monroe county.
Hiram Sibley, Capitalist and Seedsman.
W. C. Rowley, County Judge, Monroe county.
John Van Vorhis, Member of Congress.
Charles E. Fitch, Editor *Democrat and Chronicle*, and Regent of the University.

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely-circulated paper?

There was published in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of December last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured.

Now the republishing of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessant flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether this statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc.

I beg, therefore, to anticipate any further inquiries, and save time and labor, and *some* postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He is a parishioner of mine, and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

Israel Foote, D. D.,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1882.

☞Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn. Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints.

☞On Thirty Days' Trial.—We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

SOME IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE WHOLLY VERIFIED.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac-simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

Phillipsburg, N. J., June 18, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.—:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with kidney troubles for years, and in October last it culminated in Bright's Disease. I was confined to my bed for several months, and had given up all hope or desire to recover, when I began the use of your Remedy. It gave me immediate relief, and I am now, and have been since the 1st of April, constantly engaged at my business, which I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The doctors all thought I was going to die, and when I improved so fast, several of the neighbors called in wonder to see me, and many of my friends are using your remedies.

H. A. Heckman

Commander of Heckman's Star Brigade of New Jersey.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. C. Kendrick

(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

$66 a week in your own town; $5 outfit free. No risk; everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes; ladies are making as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. **READ'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.**

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Limited Partnership.

The undersigned having entered into and formed a limited partnership (being a renewal of the limited partnership now existing between them) under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21st, 1836, and the several acts of the said Assembly supplementary thereto, do hereby in accordance with the same certify as follows:

I. The firm under which said limited partnership is to be conducted is that of C. W. & J. PEIRCE, and the place where the principal operations of said partnership are to be carried on is in the Borough of Bristol, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

II. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics.

III. The names and residences of the general and special partners are as follows:—General Partners, Charles W. Peirce and Joshua Peirce, residence of both, Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Special partners, C. Newlin Peirce, residence, Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin; and Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, and all of these last named persons, except William T. Scheide, residing in the Borough of Tidioute, in the County of Warren, and State aforesaid; the said William T. Scheide residing at Titusville, in the county of Crawford, and State aforesaid.

IV. The amount of capital contributed by each special partner to the common stock in cash is, viz: C. Newlin Peirce, ten thousand dollars; J. Livingston Grandin, ten thousand dollars, E. Bishop Grandin, ten thousand dollars; Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, Executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, ten thousand dollars.

V. The said partnership is to commence on the Twelfth day of January, A.D. one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two, and continue one year, to wit, until the Twelfth day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
JOSHUA PEIRCE,
General Partners.

C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN.
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
MARIA J. NEYHART, } Executors of the
WILLIAM T. SCHEIDE, } last will and tes-
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN, } tament of Adnah
E. BISHOP GRANDIN, } Neyhart, dec'd.
Special partners.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

Israel S. Tomlinson,
vs.
Thomas N. Tomlinson, Joseph H. Tomlinson, Mary Warwick, Susan Warwick, and Lizzie G., Laura, and J. Collins Tomlinson, minor children of J. Collins Tomlinson, deceased, who have J. Wesley Wright for their guardian.
No. 1. December Term, 1881. In Partition.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to make distribution of the fund in court arising from the sale of the real estate in the abovestated case, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said matter, at his office in the Borough of Bristol, on FRIDAY, the TENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they see proper.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Auditor.

DE WITTS' GREEN HOUSES.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our patrons to our NEW STOCK of

Plants, Flowers, Etc.

We have the most extensive and varied assortment we have ever offered heretofore. The most of our plants are farther advanced than they have been any year at this period of the season. It is to the interest of our customers to purchase now and have the full benefit of cultivating the flowers in the house until Spring opens. First purchasers always get first choice.

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Vol. V., 1882.
THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

The recognized authority on all matters relating to Public Health, Food and Drug Adulteration, Drainage and Water Supply, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Gas and Electric Lighting, Heating and Ventilation.

Questions on any of these subjects will be answered in the columns of the SANITARY ENGINEER, free of charge.

The opinions of this journal upon all technical subjects are either prepared or revised by specialists.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Our excellent technical cotemporary The Sanitary Engineer, bye the bye, is hereafter to be published weekly, a token of prosperity that is especially gratifying as a proof of public appreciation of the very useful work which our contemporary has done for the public.—*New York World.*

This journal has become the leading authority in this country upon sanitary questions.—*Ohio Medical Journal.*

The Sanitary Engineer shows an excellent appreciation of what may be done in the field of sanitary engineering, and a practical capability for doing it.—*New York Tribune.*

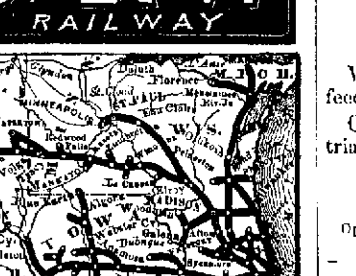
The excellent paper published in this city, and called the Sanitary Engineer, might add to its title that of Practical Philanthropist, for such it proves itself to be in its constant and clear exposure of the wrongs and dangers of many of our domestic and municipal arrangements.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Prof. Chandler, when delivering a popular and most telling lecture on Sanitation, lately at the Cooper Institute, advised his hearers to subscribe to the Sanitary Engineer, a publication devoted to sanitation in all its phases. It contains the best thoughts of the best trained Sanitarians of the period.—*Congregationalist.*

Mr. John Walter, of the London *Times*, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Sanitary Engineer, of this city, requesting an opinion as to the system of ventilating sewers by perforations or open gratings in the streets. The compliment paid to American sanitary engineering by Mr. Walter's letter, is most flattering; but that it is deserved will not be questioned by those familiar with the merits of the authority Mr. Walter, consulted.—*New York Com'l Advertiser.*

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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "BRISTOL CEMETERY," located in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa. The character and objects of said corporation are: To bury the dead, to acquire and hold real and personal property, to erect and maintain a chapel and such other buildings as may be necessary for said cemetery, and lay out, improve and sell such lots of land belonging to said corporation as are necessary for burial purposes.

B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor.

February 2, 1882.

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All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.

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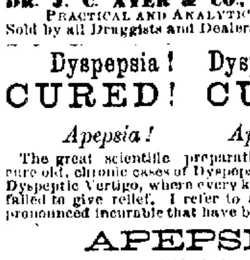
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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.



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The great scientific preparation will positively cure old, chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo, where every known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer to a few of the cases pronounced incurable that have been cured with

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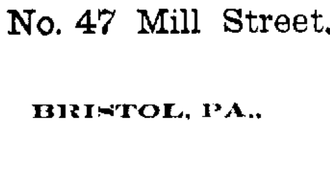
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